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Monday, April 3, 1961
Chaitra 13, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

(Vol. LIII contains Nos. 31 - 40)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 3, 1961 [Chaitra 13,
1883 (Saka)]

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

पिछड़े क्षेत्र

*१२५७. श्री म० ला० डिबेदी : क्या
योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के
अनुसरण में विभिन्न राज्यों में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों
और उनकी विकास सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं
का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक अध्ययन दल
नियुक्त किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस अध्ययन दल
की रिपोर्टें समा-पटल पर रखी जायेंगी ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का
उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो अब इस समस्या को
हल करने के लिए योजना आयोग और
केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कदम उठाना चाहती
है ?

अब और रोजगार तथा योजना उपबन्धी
(श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) प्रादेशिक विकास
की समस्याओं के विविधत अध्ययन के लिए
एक कार्यवाही दल का गठन किया गया है ।

(ख) इस दल ने जो अध्ययन किए हैं
वे एक क्रमिक ढंग के हैं और जब-जब वे ठेगार
होते जायेंगे तब-तब योजना आयोग को मिलते
रहेंगे ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

48(AI) LS-1.

I may also read it in English.

(a) A Working Group on Problems
of Regional Development has been
set up for undertaking a systematic
study of problems concerning regional
development.

(b) The studies undertaken by the
Group are of a continuous nature
and will be made available to the
Planning Commission as and when
they are ready.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री म० ला० डिबेदी : अब तक पांच साल
हो गए पर इस कार्यकारी दल ने अभी तक
अपना कोई काम नहीं किया । इसका क्या
कारण है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : पांच वर्ष तो नहीं
हुए इसे गठित हुए अभी साल भर से भी कम
हुआ है ।

श्री म० ला० डिबेदी : पहली योजना में
यह कहा गया था कि इस प्रकार का कार्यकारी
दल नियुक्त किया जाएगा । मैं जानना चाहता
हूँ कि पांच वर्ष तक यह दल क्यों नियुक्त नहीं
किया गया ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : इसके गठन को
अभी एक साल से ज्यादा समय नहीं हुआ है ।
यहां इसके बारे में एक बार बहुत हुई थी उसके
अनुसार इसका गठन किया गया था । इसको
अभी साल भर नहीं हुआ है ।

Shri Ram Krishna Gupta: May I
know, Sir, whether any efforts would
be made to demarcate these areas
State-wise?

Shri L. N. Mishra: They are study-
ing all the problems. As the House
knows, we had a number of questions
on this subject. They are making a

study. Of course, they will try to demarcate the backward areas.

Shri Indrajit Malhotra: May I know whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for constituting an advisory committee?

Mr. Speaker: The same question is being asked every day.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Not at the present moment. They have not made any recommendation for constituting an advisory committee.

Shri Basappa: May I know, Sir, whether Government is aware of the fact that large tracts of territories in the West Coast of India, called Malnad are backward and are any steps being taken to improve them?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There are a large number of backward areas in this country. I cannot answer for any particular area.

Shri Rajendra Singh: May I know what work has been done by this Team?

Shri L. N. Mishra: They have met three times and have made some studies of the subject, but they have not submitted any report to us. They are only making a study.

Shri Maniyanadan: May I know what is the criteria to decide whether an area is backward or not?

Mr. Speaker: Everyday this question is being asked. Every hon. Member knows what is backward and what is forward.

Next question.

श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह कार्यकारी दल संसद सदस्यों से या स्थानीय प्रतिनिधियों से भी परामर्श करके इस कार्य को करेगा ?

श्री ल० न० मिश्र : यह तो अध्ययन के लिए है। लेकिन हमने सुना है कि योजना मंत्री हाल ही में कुछ संसद सदस्यों से इस विषय में बात करना चाहते हैं और उनकी बात इस विषय में संसद सदस्यों से होगी।

Plant to Produce Graphite

+

*1258 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 279 on the 17th November, 1960 and state at what stage is the scheme for setting up a plant to produce reactor grade and commercial grade graphite?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Government have approved in principle the proposal of Shri B. Himatsingka for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking for the manufacture of petroleum coke and some special graphite products etc. The details of the manufacturing programme and the arrangements for foreign collaboration etc. have yet to be received. Also another scheme of M/s. Bangur Brothers for manufacture of all varieties of commercial graphite products and coke paste is also under consideration.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the names of the places where these plants will be located?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The first plant is likely to be located in Assam. As for the second, the location has not yet been decided.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir, why these plants are not being operated in the public sector and why Government have found it necessary to allocate them to the private sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Obviously, the programme of the public sector is wide enough to the maximum extent of the resources possible. We have also a wide private sector which is being permitted in all these categories of industries.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir, what will be the position of Government vis-a-vis these private sector plants—whether Government will

guarantee the loan that will be got by them from foreign agencies or whether Government will advance some money.

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are not public sector projects. They will be treated on the same footing as thousands of industries being established in the private sector in this country.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know how much of reactor grade graphite will be produced and how much of commercial grade?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The quantities are not known. About 3,600 tons of both the types of graphite will be produced of which the major portion will be commercial graphite.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know who has decided the location of this plant in Assam—whether it is Government or Mr. Himatsingka? If it is Government why did not Government decide in favour of local industrialists?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the place is concerned, as petroleum coke, which is the raw material is available in Assam, the party has obviously selected that place. As far as the application is concerned, we do not go by different States. If an entrepreneur wants to establish it at a place and if the State Government support the scheme, we always take a favourable view.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir, since the procedure differ in the case of one private industry and another private industry, what special procedure is going to be adopted so far as this plant is concerned?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as this plant is concerned, as I said, the terms of foreign collaboration have not yet been received. But if we get an application for assistance, because it is a high priority project, the foreign exchange will be made available, to the extent of the balance left.

सिक्किम में रेडियो स्टेशन

+

*१२५६. { श्री भक्त बशान :
श्री बाजपेयी :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री १४ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिक्किम में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ;

(ख) उसके कब तक पूर्णतया स्थापित हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ; और

(ग) उस रेडियो स्टेशन से कौन से विरोध कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जायेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री आ० चं० जोशी) : (क) और (ख) उपर्युक्त स्थान चुनने के लिये किए गए तकनीकी सर्वेक्षणों के परिणाम-स्वरूप सिक्किम और दार्जिलिंग क्षेत्र के लिये कुरुस्यौंग में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है। आशा है कि यह स्टेशन १९६१-६२ में कार्य करने लगेगा।

(ग) कुरुस्यौंग स्टेशन से जो कार्यक्रम प्रसारित होंगे उनका आँकड़ा अभी तैयार नहीं किया गया है।

[(a) and (b). As a result of technical surveys for a suitable location, it has been decided to establish the Radio Station for serving Sikkim and Darjeeling area as Kurseong. The station is expected to be brought into service during 1961-62.]

(c) The details of the programme composition to be broadcast from the Kurseong Station have not yet been drawn up.]

श्री भक्त बशान : कुरुस्यौंग सिक्किम में नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जबकि सिक्किम में रेडियो स्थापित करने पर विचार

किया जा रहा था तो सिक्किम के बजाए इसको कुरसियौंग में क्यों स्थापित किया गया है ?

श्री आ० चं० जोशी : टेक्निकल मर्डे के बाद इंजिनियर्स को यह राय हुई कि इसको कुरसियौंग में लोकेट किया जाए तो भ्रष्टा होगा। दार्जिलिंग और सिक्किम एरिया की सर्विस के लिए यह स्टेशन बनाया गया है। कुरसियौंग में लोकेट करने से यह चारों ओर सर्विस कर सकेगा।

श्री एच देव : इस रेडियो स्टेशन के कार्यक्रम में वहां के स्थानीय लोगों की भाषा और संस्कृति के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिए कितना समय निश्चित होगा ?

श्री आ० चं० जोशी : यह तो अभी निश्चित रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि कितना-कितना समय वहां की विभिन्न भाषाओं के लिए दिया जाएगा, परन्तु यह निश्चित है कि स्थानीय भाषाओं में ब्राडकास्ट किया जाएगा। किन्तु भाषाओं के लिए कितना-कितना समय निश्चित किया जाएगा यह तो रेडियो स्टेशन बन जाने के बाद ही निश्चय किया जाएगा।

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it not a fact that the Maharaja of Sikkim had offered to establish a commercial radio station in his State and if the Government of India had agreed to it, they would have saved some money?

Shri A. C. Joshi: I have no information that a commercial radio station is being established.

श्री म० लाल द्विवेदी : चीनी रेडियो द्वारा बोर्डर में भारत विरोधी प्रचार किया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह रेडियो स्टेशन जो कि कुरसियौंग में स्थापित किया जाएगा इसके द्वारा सड़ चीनी प्रचार का खंडन किया जाएगा या नहीं ?

श्री आ० चं० जोशी : यह रेडियो स्टेशन कुरसियौंग में होय सर्विस के लिए स्थापित

किया जा रहा है और वह दार्जिलिंग और सिक्किम के एरिया की सेवा करेगा।

श्री म० लाल द्विवेदी : मेरा मतलब यह यह था कि चीन जो हमारे विरुद्ध प्रचार कर रहा है उसका हमारी तरफ से कोई खंडन रेडियो द्वारा नहीं किया जा रहा है। हमारे रेडियो द्वारा जो समाचार प्रसारित होते हैं उन का चीनी रेडियो खंडन करता है और उनके काटता भी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस दिशा में सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस रेडियो स्टेशन के वास्ते जो ट्रांसमीटर होगा उसकी कैपेसिटी क्या होगी और क्या वह ट्रांसमीटर मंगवा लिया गया है या अभी मंगवाना है ?

श्री आ० चं० जोशी : यह जो ट्रांसमीटर लगाया जाएगा यह जस्टेवेंड का ट्रांसमीटर होगा क्योंकि वह पहाड़ी इलाका है। और यह उतली स्ट्रेच का होगा जितना उस एरिया को कवर करने के लिए जरूरी होगा।

प्रश्न महोदय : अभी निश्चित नहीं हुआ है।

श्री भक्त वर्मन : श्रीमन् इस रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना में क्या इसका पूरा खर्चा भारत सरकार देगी या सिक्किम दरबार से भी कुछ सहयोग या सहायता मिल रही है ?

श्री आ० चं० जोशी : इसका पूरा खर्चा भारत सरकार लगायेगी।

Import of Tyres

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*1261. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the import position of tyres both for heavy and light vehicles at present; and

(b) what further steps are being taken to accelerate achievement of self-sufficiency?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) At present it is estimated that there will be a short fall of 1.2 lakh tyres between the indigenous production and demand. This gap is being filled by arranging imports through State Trading Corporation. Besides the Established Importers were also licensed to import to the extent of 75 per cent of their established quotas during Licensing period October, 1960-March, 1961. The quantity of all the varieties of automobile tyres actually imported during the period January-November, 1960 was 95,594 numbers.

(b) The following steps have been taken to accelerate achievement of self-sufficiency:

(i) The actual production has been increasing from year to year. Production of Giant size (Truck/Bus) tyres in respect of which there is a general shortage has increased from 7,32,000 Nos. in 1958 to 9,20,000 Nos. in 1960. It is expected that the production of these tyres during 1961 would increase by about 1,25,000 Nos.

(ii) Against the licensed capacity of about 1.02 million number in 1956, the licensed capacity at present stands at the figure of 2.94 million numbers. Some more schemes for licensing are under consideration.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that the gap is being filled by arranging imports through the S.T.C. May I know whether the whole quota will be imported by the S.T.C. or by private importers also? If so, to what extent?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have given in the statement that both will import; S.T.C. something and 75 per cent of the established quota during the licensing period October 1960-March 1961 by the private importers.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Government are also considering some schemes for licensing. May I know the details of that scheme?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have given that also that against the licensed capacity of 1.02 million in number in 1956, actually, we have licensed 2.94 million numbers. That is twice the capacity targeted for.

Shri Tyagi: Have some tyres been imported from China as well; and is there any control on the sale price of those tyres?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as this question is concerned, it has been debated so often and I would not like to repeat. Once we had imported that and all the matter has been known to the House fully. Regarding the control on the price of tyres there is a price control which the Tariff Commission has stipulated as the ex-factory price. Even the imported tyres are being sold within that price.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether tyres are manufactured indigenously and whether the quality compares favourably?

Shri Manubhai Shah: According to commercial reports, the Indian tyres, because of the rather rough road conditions are the best. As a matter of fact some of the defects of the imported tyres even from highly industrialised countries is that those tyres do not last as much as the Indian tyres.

Shri Damani: May I know what steps Government is taking to increase the production of rubber to meet the increased demands on the rubber industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This would not arise out of this question. But, if the hon. Member is interested, he knows that there is the synthetic plant which has been licensed in Bareilly which is likely to go into production in October, 1962.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the import-cum-production programme is such that the supply would be so adequate that there will be no black-marketing?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is the real effort and we are trying to bring in as much as possible under rupee payment because foreign exchange is not quite adequate. The main idea is to make the availability as much as is possible to remove any chance of anti-social activities.

Shri Kasilwal: The hon. Minister has said that the imports are being arranged through the S.T.C. Besides, established importers have also been licensed. Once you have decided to import through the STC, may I know why these private licences are being granted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The reason is, in the past the established importers were importing and the S.T.C. is meant to buy from the rupee payment countries. So far as the imports from other countries, where the normal licences were going on, are concerned, we did not want to disturb that pattern.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether it is a fact that some British concern manufacturing Al tyres have represented to the Ministry that they are willing to supply the tyres on rupee payment for a period of 5 years and afterwards the payment may be converted into sterling payment?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If it is to be converted into sterling payment later, then, it is ruled out. But, if the hon. Member has a suggestion that somebody is prepared to supply on terms acceptable to us, certainly, we will consider that.

Shri Rajendra Singh: May I know if the possibility has been examined whether the manufacture of tyres can be done on a small-scale basis?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These possibilities have been examined. Re-

treading is possible manufacture is not so economic.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the demand for these giant tyres for the year 1961-62 and what is the estimated production during this period?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is what I have given. If the hon. Member goes through the figures he will find that the production is 9.2 lakhs and that the shortage is 1.2 lakhs. Therefore, our effort is to import this 1.2 lakhs.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that apart from production and import to meet our requirements, the system of distribution is not working properly because many of them are stocking in excess of their requirements?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Distribution has been based firstly, as I have submitted before, when the demand arises. The tyre Dealers' Associations of different cities have been asked to distribute the tyres on the basis of the past so that those who were consuming it were not deprived of it and the increased quota is given to the new users. And, on the whole, in the last six months, the House will appreciate that there has been considerable relief felt by the actual users.

श्री मा० ला० द्विवेदी : पिछती मसर्बा मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि टायरों की कमी पूरा करने के लिए देश में टायर का एक कारखाना खोला जा रहा है और उस के कारण देश में इसकी कमी नहीं रहेगी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : किस तरह के कारखाने की बात माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं यह मैं नहीं जानता हूँ लेकिन ६ कारखाने खोल बन रहे हैं ।

Shri Nanjappan: Apart from the usual trade channels may I know whether there are any other distributing agencies like co-operative institutions?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We always give preference to co-operatives of operators and we have been giving all assistance.

Shri Tangamani: I want to know what is the demand for the year 1961-62 for this special type of giant tyres and how much is expected to be produced in this period—not the installed capacity. I want to know what will be the shortage during the current year.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have given the shortage for the current year also. It is of the same order of about 1 lakh tyres. We do not have a measurement from year to year or month to month of a particular thing. But the expected shortage is of the order of about 1 lakhs; this we mean to make up by imports.

Shri Heda: The hon. Minister says on the one hand that no particular improvement is being made in the distribution system; and on the other hand says that the gap between the requirement and supply remains the same. In that case, how does the Minister expect that black-market prices would be curtailed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is being curtailed because our production is fast increasing. If the hon. Member goes through the statement, which is so detailed, he will see how phenomenally production has gone up.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the names of the places of these six manufacturers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I think it would not arise out of this question.

Amendment of Working Journalists Act

*1262. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the legislation amending the Working Journalists Act with

a view to provide for payment of gratuity after 15 years' service and setting up of a special machinery for realisation of working journalists' dues has since been finalised; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which it is likely to be brought forward?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Not yet.

(b) The comments of the State Governments on the proposed amendments have been received and are under examination. It is contemplated to discuss these and some other items at a Tripartite Committee consisting of the representatives of Government, employers and working journalists before finalising the provisions of the proposed Amending Bill.

Shri J. B. S. Bist: When is this tripartite conference going to take place?

Shri Abid Ali: I think in about a couple of months' time.

Shri J. B. S. Bist: After that how long will it take to come to a final decision?

Shri Abid Ali: It will depend on the nature of the decisions arrived at in the committee.

Shri Tangamani: Will this matter be taken up also in the Standing Labour Committee meeting at the end of this month?

Shri Abid Ali: This will not go to the Standing Labour Committee because the representatives of these workers and employers are not there.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the delay in bringing forward this amending legislation is primarily due to the opposition of the employers?

Shri Abid Ali: Certainly not.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Supposing no unanimous decisions are taken by this tripartite committee, what will be the reaction of the Government and what will be their attitude?

Shri Abid Ali: It will depend upon the circumstances then arising.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the fact that many working journalists lost their jobs due to certain provisions in the original Act, will some effective steps be taken—either by provisions in the Act or by rules—to see that they cannot be easily got rid of just because they have got to be provided with certain amenities?

Shri Abid Ali: This precaution has to be there always and the experience, based on the past working is not what the hon. lady Member has in mind.

Shri K. N. Pande: As the demands for gratuities are growing, will the Government think of calling the Indian Labour Conference in order to evolve a uniform policy in this matter?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir, this matter has been taken care of through different channels.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The hon. Minister said that there was no such case. I would ask him to look into those cases that had taken place and see what remedy could be given.

Shri Abid Ali: There have been some termination of services but not because of the provisions of the Act as the hon. lady Member said.

श्री भवत बर्षन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि राज्य सरकारों से इस बारे में परामर्श किया जा रहा है और इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बात भी कही गई है कि कुछ और माइटर पर बात चीत की गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन बातों पर विचार किया जा रहा है, ताकि कानून में संशोधन किया जा सके।

श्री आबिद अली : इन्स्पेक्टरों की नियुक्ति की बात स्पष्ट में है, लेकिन मालूम हुआ है कि एक्ट के अनुसार इन की नियुक्ति नहीं हो सकती। बकिन जनरलिस्ट्स

चाहते हैं कि खास इन्स्पेक्टर नियुक्ति किया जाये। कन्सिलियेशन मशीनरी इस काम को करती है, लेकिन वे चाहते हैं कि उन के लिये खास इन्तजाम किया जाये।

Quarters for C.P.W.D. Workcharged Staff in Calcutta

*1263. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. are allotted quarters from the general pool in Calcutta city;

(b) if not, whether any quarters have been reserved for allotment to the workcharged staff; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No, Sir. Some of the workcharged staff stationed at the work site at Dover Lane area have however, been allotted quarters.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Even in the general pool, the number of quarters is very limited. It is not possible to reserve any, out of them, for the workcharged staff.

Shri Tangamani: Apart from Delhi, the largest number of workcharged staff are in Calcutta, namely, about 500 people. Will the plan that is being adopted in Delhi, namely, reserving some quarters from the general pool, be adopted in Calcutta also?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have only a very limited number of quarters in the general pool in Calcutta. I am afraid it may not be possible for us to allot any quarters out of the general pool for work-charged people.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it is not a fact that there are some houses built in the Dover area and also some new constructions are going to take place? How many are going to be allotted for the work-charged staff?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: In the Dover Lane area some of the quarters are given to the workcharged staff but, as I said, the pressure on the general pool is very great in Calcutta and we can hardly provide any to even ten per cent of the people.

Wage Boards

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*1264. { **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
Shri Tangaman:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up wage boards for different industries;

(b) if so, the names of such industries;

(c) whether a wage board will be set up for Iron and Steel and Engineering industries; and

(d) if so, the names of the members appointed for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up Wage Boards for Coffee and Rubber plantations shortly.

(c) The question of constituting Wage Boards for other industries is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise at this stage.

Shri Muhammed Elias: The decision of the 15th Labour Conference was to set up wage boards in all the major industries. The metal engineering industry is the biggest in our country as it employs more than a million workers. What is the reason of the Government for not setting up any wage board for this major industry?

Shri Abid Ali: The hon. Member wrongly assumes that the Conference which he referred to has made any decision to appoint wage boards for all the important industries. In fact the Conference did not make any suggestion like that. Of course there were many suggestions by individual members present there.

Shri Aureblade Ghosal: What is the criterion for setting up wage boards? May I also know whether the iron and steel or engineering industry satisfies this criterion?

Shri Abid Ali: There are no particular criteria. Of course this matter has been discussed on several occasions. According to the suggestions made in the Conference, wage boards have been appointed for some industries. Some have already submitted their recommendations. Some of them are working. As I have said earlier, the experience based on the working of these reports will be a guide for the appointment of other wage boards. Of course, so far as the engineering industry is concerned, it has a large number of employees.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the Government are thinking of constituting a wage board for any industry other than rubber and coffee? May I also know whether a stage has arrived to make an announcement in that regard as to what particular industry is?

Shri Abid Ali: The difficulty is that the workers' organisations have not given separate figures with regard to their unions and their members. We asked them to submit figures. Some of them have not sent those figures. Therefore, the matter has been delayed. Otherwise, we are ready to make the announcement.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What is the industry for which the wage board is being appointed?

Shri Abid Ali: Coffee and Rubber.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Other than the one for coffee and rubber, the Government wanted to appoint one more wage board. I wanted to know what that is.

Shri Abid Ali: It will be known after a decision is reached.

Mr. Speaker: He said that these were being considered.

Shri K. N. Pande: May I know whether the States are in favour of

giving wage boards for chemical and steel industries?

Shri Abid Ali: I do not think we have consulted the States; so far as the appointment of wage board is concerned, other interests are also consulted.

Shri Tangamani: Regarding the iron and steel and engineering industries I would like to know whether any preliminary enquiry has been ordered by the Ministry by way of preparation for setting up a wage board?

Shri Abid Ali: With regard to steel, we have sufficient information. About engineering industry, a suggestion was made only last week in the informal consultative committee.

Shri Pabalia: May I know whether it is a fact that a wage board was set up for cement factories and that some complaints have been received from the labour unions about the non-implementation of its recommendations? If so what steps are taken to implement them?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir. Some complaints were received from the workers' organisations and they were brought to the notice of the State Governments who are in charge of the implementation work with regard to that particular industry. In several cases, they have taken effective steps.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether there will be a separate wage board for coffee, for tea and for rubber or will there be one wage board for all of them? Have the Government realised the immediate necessity of establishing a wage board for coffee because the condition of the workers has not at all improved?

Shri Abid Ali: According to the decision reached in the tripartite committee, there will be separate wage boards for tea, for coffee and for rubber although the Chairman and Independent Members will be common. The representatives of workers and of employees will be different for each industry.

Shri Rajendra Singh: You will find that the Government is setting up wage boards for private industries. My hon. friend Shri Ghosal wanted to know the criteria for setting up wage boards and he replied that it depended upon his whims. . . (Interruptions.) It was almost like that. I want to know whether Government considers it desirable to appoint wage boards in Government controlled commercial organisations such as the Railways. . .

Mr. Speaker: Public sector.

Shri Abid Ali: I have already explained about steel.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has stated that Government is already considering the appointment of wage boards for other industries. I want to know what is actually under consideration and whether they have some industries in view, apart from coffee and rubber.

Shri Abid Ali: In the main reply, I have said that with regard to steel, the suggestion is under consideration. (Interruptions)

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know whether the Government has received any representation from the workers and employees of cinema and film industry requesting the appointment of a wage board?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir

Shri Muhammed Elias: What is the opinion of the Government?

Shri Abid Ali: It is not necessary to appoint a wage board at present.

Welfare Cess

*1266. **Shri Aarobhadd Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to impose welfare cess on iron ore owners; and

(b) if so, why and when?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A proposal for the levy of a welfare cess on iron ore for providing welfare amenities to iron ore miners will be considered by the Industrial Committee on Mines other than Coal at its next meeting to be held in the last week of this month.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: What will be the specific items of amenities that will be included in this cess?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The proposal for the levy of welfare cess on iron ore would be considered. When it is decided that a welfare cess should be imposed, then we shall try to provide the amenities to the iron ore miners amenities, that had been denied to them so far.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that the conditions of the iron ore workers are one of the worst in the mining industry, could I know the reason that is holding up the decision to impose a cess on the employers?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is a fact that welfare amenities for iron ore miners are not as good as in the case of coal miners or mica miners. The proposal to impose a cess has been recently brought to our notice and we are thinking over the proposal.

Modern Textile Mills

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•1267 **Shri Palaniyandi:**
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a few units of Modern Textile Mills with up-to-date and most modern machinery to cater exclusively to foreign markets;

(b) if so, the number of such units proposed to be set up;

(c) whether Madras Government have asked for allotment of one such unit; and

(d) if so, the reaction thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government has accepted the proposals of the working group of the National Industrial Development Corporation to permit suitable parties to set up five most up-to-date and modern textile units to cater exclusively to export markets.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

Shri Palaniyandi: May I know whether any up-to-date mill is going to be installed in the public sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no such proposal yet.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether any final decision has been taken as to where these five units will be located and whether the decision was taken after taking into consideration the quota allotted to the mill sector in the draft third Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This really does not affect the broad quota, because this only covers 1½ lakh spindles for which proposals have been accepted. I had the privilege of placing this decision of Government before the House only last week and the proposals indicating where they will be located are not yet ready.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know how far the criticism is correct that the NIDC is of late functioning merely as a financial agency, rather than as an overall organisation for looking after this textile industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This does not arise out of this question. This is only with regard to the five units to be established in the country for export purposes. If it is your desire that I should answer it, I will answer.

Mr. Speaker: He need not answer.

Shri Kasiwal: May I know the total investment in these five textile mills and what will be the foreign exchange component of it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Rs. 7½ crores will be the total investment, out of which 40 per cent would be in foreign exchange.

Shri Palaniyandi: In view of the fact that there are more handloom weavers in Madras State, may I know whether Government will come forward to give more spindles and licence to them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is quite a separate question. As I have informed the House, we are considering the expansion of the existing textile industry and certainly all areas will be considered.

Shri Narasimhan: May I know whether total output that is expected from the 5 units has been fixed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes; 1½ lakh spindles and about 3000 looms.

Shri Tangaman: May I know whether these five units include the most modern unit in Madurai—and the Meenakshi Mills group—which is one of the most up-to-date spinning mills? I would like to know whether any encouragement for developing it or enlarging it is going to be given as part of the five units and whether they have taken into consideration the modern unit which is now actually working there?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad to acknowledge that the group of mills which he has mentioned is one of the best in the world. As far as this is concerned this is meant exclusively for exports. If any party like that comes forward giving us an assurance that the entire output or the new mills will be exported, we will give it sympathetic consideration.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Since the output of these mills is going to be earmarked for foreign markets is there also any proposal to make arrangements to supply these mills with special quality cotton?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Cotton is not at fault; the machinery has got to be up-to-date. The best qualities of cot-

ton—both indigenous and foreign—are made available for the Indian cotton textile industry.

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : ऐसी मिलों को डालने में इस बात का भी क्या ध्यान रखा जाएगा कि जहाँ पर टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में रिट्रिब्यूट बहुत ज्यादा हुआ है और बेकारी ज्यादा बढ़ी है, इन को ऐसे केन्द्रों में डाला जाए ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ये जो केन्द्र हैं ये कहाँ होंगे यह आज कहना कठिन है । लेकिन हमारा इरादा यह है कि जो कपड़ा हमारा हो वह सब से अच्छा हो, सस्ता हो, फलानेस हो ताकि दुनिया के बाजार में भारतीयों से और प्रॉफिट परबिक सके ।

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : श्रीमान्, मैं एक सिद्धांत का प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ । टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर अपनी नीति के अनुसार आपने रिट्रिब्यूट किया है और बेकारी बढ़ी है । वहाँ टेक्सटाइल के सीखे हुए लोगों को काम मिल सके, क्या इसका भी ध्यान रखा जाएगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह प्रश्न इस मूल प्रश्न से नहीं उठता है क्योंकि यह मूल प्रश्न तो पांच यूनिट्स के बारे में है जहाँ एक्सपोर्ट के लिए स्थापित होंगे । जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य के सवाल का सम्बन्ध है हमारी जाहिरात पालिसी यह है कि जिस जिस जगह पर कोई मिलें बन्द हों और इस कारण से वहाँ बेकारी पैदा हुई हो, उनकी पहले प्रेफरेंस देते हैं ।

Agam Displaced Persons

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*1270. { Shrimati Renu
Chakravarty;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether approximately only one in five families of riot-affected

displaced persons from Assam living in camps in Bengal whose verification had been done and submitted by West Bengal Government have been accepted by Assam Government as bona-fide migrants from Assam;

(b) whether these camps in Bengal and all monetary help given to these displaced persons are to be stopped or have been stopped;

(c) what is the position of Mikir Hill displaced persons both recognised and unrecognized in regard to eligibility;

(d) whether the demand to be settled in areas where there are sizeable number of Bengalees is being acceded to; and

(e) why should the riot-affected people not be given compensation and grants instead of loans?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The position is quite the contrary of the 5613 forms received back from the Government of Assam, as many as 5050 have been accepted as bona-fide migrants by the Government of Assam.

(b) The families accepted as bona-fide migrants are being given facilities for return to Assam in the form of free railway warrants and other dispersal assistance. The bona-fide migrant families who are not entitled to get rehabilitation assistance under the Assam Government's scheme will in addition, be paid ad hoc grants of Rs. 200 per family by the Government of India on their return to Assam.

(c) The migrants from Mikir Hill are treated just like other migrants from Assam.

(d) The Assam Government would have no objection if some persons wish to settle in some other areas in the same district where there are sizeable number of Bengali-speaking persons provided there are suitable prospects of settlement and internal adjustments can be made.

(e) The Government of Assam have decided only to give rehabilitation loans and grants to all eligible sufferers depending upon the merits of each case.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I want to know what is the exact position regarding the settlement of Bengalis in sizeable numbers, because this matter was brought by the refugees before the people who went to screen them. As yet the answer is hesitant with many 'ifs' and 'buts'. May I know what is the final policy about the help which the Government is going to give in this regard?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The policy has been enunciated in the reply given by my colleague. If in a district there is a vacuum and if some Bengalis who may be living in isolated pockets want to come into that particular area, there shall be no objection.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Does it mean that they will have to apply to Government for this and it is to be vetted by them or will it be that they will be helped to come and settle in those areas?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is for the person concerned to say whether he wants to go back to his original place. If he does not want to go back to his original place in the same district, he has to approach the district authorities.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In reply to (e), the hon. Minister said that the assistance will be given in the form of loans and grants. May I know what is the quantum of grant involved in this?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The grant can be divided under two heads—one for those who remain within the State, where the quantum of grant is rather on the small side and others who came to Bengal and got admitted in the North Bengal camps. Where rehabilitation assistance is not to be given, we are giving assistance to the

extent of Rs. 200 each. It is in the case of those who have suffered no losses. The number of those people who have come to camps in North Bengal is round about 6000. We have received back roughly about 5600 forms. About 1500 to 1600 are those who have actually suffered losses. When they go back, they will be given rehabilitation assistance—loans depending upon the merits of each case, Rs. 1000 or Rs. 1500 or even more. In the case of those who left only on account of panic and did not suffer any losses, we are giving them a free railway warrant, journey allowance and on the top of that we would be giving them Rs. 200 each.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The hon. Minister stated that those who have suffered losses will be given rehabilitation loans. I want to know, in view of the fact that through no fault of theirs their homes, trade, etc. have gone, why they should not be given grants and not loans?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is a question of opinion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the definition of *bona fide* migrants? May I know whether this has been properly defined and how many families are covered actually under this definition?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: To find out who are the *bona fide* migrants, in a meeting which was held between the Finance Minister of Assam, the Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal and myself, we devised a detailed form. That form was sent to all the families who were in North Bengal camps. That information was supplied by the refugees who were living in camps. Then the forms were sent back to the Assam Government. Out of the 6000 forms that we sent we received back 5,600 forms. Out of these 5,600 forms the Assam Government has accepted nearly 5000 as those who are eligible, as those that are *bona fide* migrants. As regards the remaining 600, a joint team of officers of the Rehabilitation Ministry, the Assam Government and the West

Bengal Government will screen each case. That screening is going to start from the 10th of April and will be completed within a week, so that if there are any mistakes or errors those should be rectified.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the number of families who were actually affected and who came away from the Mikir Hills and the number of those who have been rehabilitated so far? May I also know where they have been rehabilitated?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am concerned with the migrants who have come from Assam and are lodged in the camps in North Bengal. If there are some families amongst them who have come from the Mikir Hills they will be treated on a par with the other migrants.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the refugees from Assam in West Bengal camps have made primarily three demands: firstly, to be given compensation for the loss of life and property; secondly, for rehabilitation of the refugees in consolidated Bengali colonies; and, thirdly, to be given an assurance with regard to their security in the future? If so, may I know whether it is a fact that the Government are at mental crossroads so far as these demands are concerned and they have failed to come to a definite decision so far on these demands?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have had discussions with the Government of West Bengal, and I have been assured that as far as they are concerned they are going to serve notice to all the *bona fide* migrants and their families whereby they will be asked to go back to Assam. If they do not go, nobody can force them. But according to them these camps are likely to be closed by the end of April.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, originally it was said that once the language question was settled in Assam the refugees would go back. Now that the language question has been settled—it was

in the papers and everywhere—what is the obstacle that stands in the way of these refugees going back to their homes and hearths in Assam?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is very difficult for me to say. There are some who are going back and others who are refusing to go back.

Shrimati Masida Ahmed: May I know if any financial assistance has been given by the Central Government to the State Government to meet the expenditure for rehabilitation of the affected persons?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No, Sir. But the Government of Assam till about ten days ago had spent about Rs. 1.10 crores on the relief and rehabilitation of these unfortunate victims, and according to the Finance Minister of Assam they would be spending about Rs. 1.5 crores till the end of this year. If all the families that are in Bengal go back, their expenditure is estimated to be in the vicinity of about Rs. 2 crores.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether any punitive tax has been levied on the people residing in the areas which were scenes of disturbances?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That will be for the State Government to answer.

Shri Tyagi: Has the hon. Minister any information whether the State Government has levied any tax or not?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have no idea.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Besides the overall figure which the Assam Government has spent—the hon. Minister gave that figure just now—may I know what is the actual amount of grant given to the refugees by the Rehabilitation Ministry and by the State Government and how many families have been covered by such grants?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, I am talking from memory. I give you the break-up of the sum of Rs. 1.10 crores. Of that, I believe it is about Rs. 70 lakhs to Rs. 80 lakhs that has been given in the form of loans, and the remaining Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs in the form of grants. That is what the Assam Government has spent. As regards those who will go back and who will not come under the category of rehabilitation, to them we are going to give Rs. 200 each plus journey allowance. Out of the total of 6,000 families, the number in this category may be anything between 3,500 to about 4,000—I cannot say definitely—because, taking out the ineligible, the number of those who will be rehabilitated will be about 2,000 out of these 6,000.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the loss both of moveable and immoveable property sustained by those who were affected by riots and who migrated has been ascertained; if so, may I know what is the total amount of that loss and whether that loss will be made good?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have no idea. Each case of rehabilitation is being considered on its merits and dealt with in that manner. As I have said, it will cost the Assam Government Rs. 1.5 crores till the end of the financial year which has just come to an end and another Rs. 50,00,000 during this financial year.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if any compensation in the way of grant or loan has been given to any person who has been killed and who happened to be neither a Bengali nor an Assami?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As regards compensation, I have already given a reply in the negative. There was one unfortunate case which was brought to my notice by the hon. questioner, and I helped that unfortunate woman.

Shrimati Benaka Ray: Sir, the Minister replied to say that it was a question of opinion and not of reha-

bilitation whether grants or loans were given. I would ask him, when people have lost their all, does he think that by giving them loans they will be rehabilitated and the loans would be realisable? Would it not be better to decide about the amount to be given and give it in the form of a grant so that they can settle down?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the joint team of officials of the West Bengal Government, the Assam Government and the Rehabilitation Ministry visited these camps of Assam refugees in West Bengal in order to isolate spurious refugees from genuine refugees; if so, what is the extent to which this team has succeeded in achieving that goal?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have said that 5,600 forms have been received back and over 5,000 have already been accepted. As regards the remaining 600, their cases will be examined by this team from 10th of April onwards.

खादी संस्थाएँ

*१२७१. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या खानिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी संस्थाओं द्वारा बना हुआ ऊनी व सूती कपड़ा दिल्ली, देरठ, राजस्थान आदि से रंगाई और छपाई के लिए बम्बई की मिलों में भेजा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो खादी संस्थाओं का कपड़ा किन किन मिलों में रंगने और छापने के लिए जाता है और प्रति गज अनुमानतः कितना व्यय रंगाई पर होता है ; और

(ग) क्या खादी संस्थाएँ स्वयं रंगाई व छपाई का कार्य करने में सक्षम हैं ?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement containing the information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 53].

श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : हिन्दी में भी उत्तर दीजिये ।

श्री मनुभाई साहू : (क) से (ग). जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण समा की मेज पर रखा जाता है । [विषय पर परिशिष्ट ४, धनुष्य संख्या ५३.]

श्री पहाड़िया : जिस तरह से बुनाई, रंगाई और छपाई का काम बम्बई में मिलों से होती है उसी तरह से राजस्थान में खास तौर पर हाथ की छपाई होती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हाथ से छपाई और रंगाई के काम को तत्काली देने लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई साहू : हम काफ़ी मदद कर रहे हैं और मन्त्रीय सदस्य को यह जानकारी भानन्द होमा कि जब कि पुराने दिनों में ठपे की रंगाई का कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं होता था तब भी हम ने उस की मदद की है और ८० जगहों पर उस के केन्द्र खोले हैं ।

Shri Kashiwal: According to the statement, Sir, khadi cloth to the tune of 1.50 lakhs yards is sent to seven mills in Bombay. May I know what is the percentage of rise in the price of khadi cloth when it comes back after printing from Bombay?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I can only draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that this quantity of 1.50 lakhs yards is out of a total production of 575 lakhs yards. Therefore, there is no question of any percentage.

श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : माननीय मंत्री जी को पता है कि खादी का धर्च है कि हाथ से कता हो, हाथ से रंगा हो । और हाथ से बुना हो, लेकिन अब

मिनों द्वारा आधा कम होता है, प्रसर्पित कर के उसे घसली रूप दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तथ्य से उस में प्रशुद्धता क्यों उत्पन्न की जाती है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस में कोई विशुद्धता नहीं है। अच्छी चीज को और अच्छी बनाने और उस में हम जितनी माइनों टेकनालोजी को इस्तेमाल कर सकें, उतनी इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

श्री प० सा० बाइपाल : तो अगर हम मित्र कर ही काड़ा पहने तो क्या हज़ है ?

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : माननीय मंत्री जी ने पिछले साल मिनों के नाम दिये हैं, उन के प्रतिनिधियों कुछ और मिनों को भी इस तरह का काम देने का इरादा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अब हमारे पास कोई ऐसी डिमान्ड होती है, और मिनी सेंटर की यह इच्छा होती है कि वह वहाँ से प्रिट करवायें तो हम उसे फ्रीगन इजाजत दे देते हैं। लेकिन हमारा इरादा है कि म्यानिफ केन्द्र में ही उन की छपाई हों। इसी कोशिश में हमने ८० जगहों को इस की सुविधा दी है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : बम्बई को ही प्राव-मिकता क्यों दी गई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : क्योंकि वहाँ टक्स-टाइल इंडस्ट्री सबसे ज्यादा है और वहाँ छपाई का काम हो रहा है।

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that we are now getting mercerised khadi, may I know whether there is any particular arrangement for the mercerisation of khadi by the Khadi Board or are we going to send them to the mills?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mercerisation has not been possible on the band-spun yarn, because it cannot stand the strain of mercerisation, but the rest of the process are being done.

46 (A) L.S.—2.

श्री हेम राज : क्या हर एक राज्य में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन ने स्थानीय रूप से छपाई का काम शुरू किया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वही तो मैं ने कहा कि पांच सौ ७५ लाख गज में से केवल १-२ लाख गज बाहर छपायी के लिए भेजे हैं।

श्री बालूपाल : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जित मिनों को यह कपड़ा छपायी के लिए भेजा जाता है क्या उनको कोई प्रतिनिधिता दी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन के सदस्य हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कोई नहीं।

मूल्य स्तर

*१२७२. श्री प्रतिबद्ध सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) दूसरी योजना प्रारम्भ होने के समय की अपेक्षा तीसरी योजना के प्रारम्भ में मूल्यस्तर में क्या घटतर है ?

(ख) मूल्य स्तर घटा है या बढ़ा है ?

(ग) अगर बढ़ा है तो इस बात का ध्यान रखने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं कि तीसरी योजना की प्रगति में मूल्य असाधारण काम से बढ़ न जा ?

अब और रोजगार तथा योजना उपमंत्री (श्री ल० सा० मिश्र) : (क) मार्च १९५६ के अन्त में प्रसर्पित पहली योजना के अन्त में लोक कीमती का इन्डेक्स ११२.० (अर्थात् १९५२-५३-१००) था। १८ मार्च १९६१ प्रसर्पित दूसरी योजना की समाप्ति के लगभग का इन्डेक्स १२०.० था।

(ख) इस तरह मूल्य स्तर में २८ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, और

(ग) योजना में परिवर्तन की गई है कि खाद्यान्न तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में ठोस वृद्धि होगी। सरकार के पास पर्याप्त अन्य का भंडार है। राजस्व विषयक, मुद्रा सम्बन्धी तथा अन्य सरकार की नीतियों को लगातार इस प्रकार अपनाया जायगा कि कीमतों में उचित स्थायीपन बनाए जायगा कि कीमतों में उचित स्थायीपन बनाए रखा जा सके।

I shall read it in English also.

(a) The index of wholesale prices at the end of March 1956—i.e., the end of the First Plan—was 99.2 (base 1952-53=100). The index for the 18th March 1961—i.e., about the end of the Second Plan—was 127.2;

(b) There has thus been an increase in the price level by some 28 per cent; and

(c) The Plan envisages a substantial increase in the production of foodgrains and other essential commodities. Government have also in hand a substantial stock of foodgrains. The fiscal, monetary and other policies of Government will be directed continually towards maintaining reasonable stability of prices.

श्री प्रमिलदास सिंह : क्या यह बात सही है कि अब तक हमारे देश में अन्य वस्तुओं का मूल्य स्तर खाद्यान्न के मूल्य स्तर के साथ ही चलता है। किनासे खाद्यान्न का ज्यादा से ज्यादा मूल्य मांगता है जब कि उभरोगस्ता कम से कम मूल्य देना चाहता है। ऐसी स्थिति में, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मूल्य स्तर को दृढ़ रखने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई मध्य मार्ग अपनाना चाहती है? यदि हाँ, तो क्या?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह बात सही है कि यहाँ पर अन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्य पर खाद्यान्न के दाम का ज्यादा असर पड़ता है। लेकिन इन दिनों खाद्यान्न का दाम थिर रहा है और अन्य चीजों का दाम घागे जा रहा है।

सरकार सोच रही है कि क्या कोई मध्य मार्ग हो सकता पर, लेकिन मूल्य को एक स्तर पर रखने की कोशिश है।

Shri Pahadla: May I know whether it is a fact that the price level of essential commodities is going up more than that of non-essential commodities? If so, what steps are being taken by Government to check this rise?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have already stated that the prices of foodgrains are going down whereas the prices of raw materials and others are rising. So far as the question of controlling the prices is concerned, I have indicated that Government are taking the necessary measures.

Shri Basappa: Do the Government not think that the time has come when they have to think of reviewing the price policy?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The price question has been constantly under the attention of Government. The Planning Commission has also appointed a committee to go into this question. In the finalisation stage of the Third Plan the question of prices will be considered.

Shri Achar: May I know whether Government expect a little rise in prices on account of the indirect taxation measures proposed now?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I cannot say how much the prices will rise on account of taxation measures. But it is a fact that in a developing economy when there is investment the prices are bound to rise and it is not possible or desirable to peg the prices.

Shri Palaniyandy: What is the effect of the taxation measures on the cost of living index?

Shri L. N. Mishra: After the taxation measures, the present index number is 129.9.

Shri Kamliwal: If I remember correctly, last year the NDC appointed

a sub-committee to go into the entire question of price policy. May I know whether that sub-committee has submitted its report?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the spiralling of prices after the announcement of the taxation measures, may I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement made by the Finance Minister to the effect that he is evolving a machinery to check the rise in prices? If so, may we have an idea of that machinery?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have not followed the question.

Shri Hem Barua: Because of the rise in prices, specially after the imposition of taxes on essential commodities, may I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement made by the hon. Finance Minister to the effect that he is evolving a machinery to check the rise in prices? If so, may we have an idea of that machinery?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The hon. Member might have heard the Finance Minister when he was replying to the general debate. He said that the rise in prices of certain commodities on account of the taxation measures is a temporary feature and the prices of those commodities will stabilise after some time.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the fact that there is already a rise from 99 to 127, which has now come to 129, according to the figure given by the hon. Minister, and as it is evident that the taxation measures on the commodities have caused this increase in the price of daily necessities of life, may I know what steps are being contemplated by the Planning Commission to hold the price line?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have not said that the prices are rising on account of the taxation measures. There are many factors for the rise in prices. The inter-play of economic forces,

both internal and external, is the main thing. The prices are also rising because the supply line is not keeping pace with the demand curve.

Shri Tyagi: What is the main cause for the rise in the average prices by 29.2 per cent or 28 per cent? Is it due to the scarcity of the commodities or due to the abundance of money supply?

Shri L. N. Mishra: As I said, production has not kept pace with the demand and the increased investment and money supply and the increasing wealth of the country. These are the main reasons.

Shri M. B. Thakore: Is it a fact that there is a great disparity between agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods? If so, what steps are being taken by the Government to curb this situation?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: The question is not understandable.

Shri M. B. Thakore: My question is that there is disparity between the prices of agricultural goods and non-agricultural goods.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have not said that the prices of agricultural goods are going down. The prices of food-grains are going down. But the prices of raw materials and manufactured goods are going up.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the fact that the industrial production has increased during the Second Plan period by 66 per cent, what are the factors which have caused this increase in price?

12 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Probably want of production of consumer goods.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In reply to a question, the hon. Deputy Minister stated that a sub-committee of the NDC was still considering the matter. May we know when we are likely to know what decisions have been taken by that committee?

Shri L. N. Mishra: As I have already stated, the deliberations of the prices committee will be taken into consideration when the finalisation of the Third Five Year Plan is made.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. There is a Short Notice Question. The whole thing has been answered. If anything has been left out, the hon. Minister will answer.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

Assam Migrants Camps in West Bengal

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S.N.Q. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
13. { **Shri Chintamonl Panigrahi:**
 { **Shri Tangamanl:**
 { **Shri Tridib Kumar**
 { **Chaudhri:**

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to close down the Assam Migrants Camps in West Bengal;

(b) if so, when these will be closed down;

(c) the number of persons or families who are still in camps to be rehabilitated?

(d) the number of those who are not in camps but who actually migrated from Assam during disturbances; and

(e) the relief given to those persons and whether the losses sustained have been compensated by the State Government?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) It is hoped to close down the camps by the end of April, 1961.

(c) According to the Government of West Bengal, the number of families in camps in the middle of January 1961 was 6,062. Out of 5,613 families whose verification forms have already been received back from the Gov-

ernment of Assam 5,050 have been accepted as bonafide migrants. The remaining 449 forms are expected shortly.

(d) According to the Government of West Bengal, they have no precise information in the matter but by and large all of them are believed to have gone back to Assam.

(e) If the reference is to part (d) of the question, no relief assistance has been given by the Government of India, nor is any rehabilitation assistance to be provided to them by the Government of Assam. They are presumed to have left Assam simply on account of fear and are believed not to have suffered any losses.

Mr. Speaker: Let the supplementaries be few. **Shri Banerjee:**

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the West Bengal Government or the Central Government have ascertained that those houses which were burnt down during the riots have been reconstructed by the Assam Government and, if so, whether this has been conveyed to those migrants who are still there?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): This arises out of the first question and not out of this. About 16,000 houses, shops and other properties are believed to have been damaged in the riots. Of these over 14,000 have already been repaired.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Government of West Bengal or the Central Government have ascertained that before closing down the camps all the measures required for safeguarding their interests in Assam have been taken by the Assam Government and they have been given enough security?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I was in Assam only about ten days ago. I had long meetings with the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister. I have been assured by the Government of Assam that everything that is humanly possible in being done.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: What is the amount of financial assistance which was given to the West Bengal Government for running the Assam migrants' camps in West Bengal so far?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Nothing so far.

Shri Tangamani: Before these camps are closed down what steps are Government taking to ensure rehabilitation of those families who migrated from Assam due to the incidents for which they were not responsible?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have already answered that question fully. Out of these 6,000 families, about 1,500 to 2,000 families are entitled to rehabilitation; the rest are entitled to relief assistance as and when they go back. That should happen before the end of April. They will be treated in accordance with the scheme that I have just now placed before the House.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that there was a proposal by the Government of Assam to set up reception centres in Assam? If so, are these reception centres for these refugees being set up and, if they are being set up, what are the functions that they are expected to perform?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This question was never discussed with me by the Assam Government when I was there. The idea appeared to be that as and when these men come they will be sent to the respective district and relief and rehabilitation, whatever the case may be, given to them immediately so that all this process is completed by the end of May, that is, before the beginning of the monsoon.

Shri A. C. Guba: The hon. Minister has stated that he has been assured by the Assam Government that everything possible will be done. Is

he himself satisfied that the Assam Government has been doing all that is necessary for their rehabilitation? Secondly, is the Central Government going to reimburse to the West Bengal Government all the amount that they have been spending on the Assam refugees for so long?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As regards the first part of the question, I have no reason to doubt the bona fides of the Government of Assam. Their attitude appeared to be very sympathetic. As regards the second part of the question, that would be a matter for the Finance Ministry to consider.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Isotopes

*1260. { Shri Kodliyan:
 { Shri Warior:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the possibility of exporting isotopes to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Enquiries for the supply of radioactive isotopes have been received from a number of countries, including Thailand and Japan, and two consignments have already been sent to Thailand. It will be possible to supply other isotopes to foreign countries, and arrangements are being made to do so when firm orders are received.

Delegation from Yugoslavia

*1265. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact, that a delegation of 30 industrialists from Yugoslavia visited India for trade talks; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation held discussions with various ministries in regard to (i) finalisation of credit arrangements (ii) finalisation of details of supply/delivery prices/specification etc. of the different machinery and equipment to be supplied under the \$ 40 million credit offered to India by the Government of Yugoslavia.

The delegation also had discussions with businessmen, and non officials in different lines of trade with a view to establish business contacts and ties and to improve the flow of trade.

Pay Structure in Public Sector Enterprises.

*1268. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are re-examining the pay structure obtaining in public sector enterprises;

(b) what circumstances were brought to the notice of Government that prompted it to do this; and

(c) what action has already been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). It has been brought to the notice of the Government that there have been a

few instances of flight of higher technical personnel migrating from one public sector enterprise to another or between public and private sector enterprises. Though the instances were few, Government considered it advisable to review the position of personnel in regard to emoluments etc., in the lower scales and junior supervisory levels of public sector enterprises. The Indian Institute of Public Administration have agreed to undertake a study of this and find out to what extent the disparities in scales of pay and other conditions of service are responsible for the flight of personnel. Discussions are going on with the Indian Institute of Public Administration in regard to the nature and the scope of the study.

Thorium

*1269. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has had the world's biggest deposit of thorium; and

(b) if so, what ways and means have been adopted for using this for power production?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) In her monazite sands, India has an abundant supply of thorium. According to present knowledge, the monazite deposits of India are the largest in the world.

(b) It is planned to base the country's nuclear power programme ultimately on thorium. To this end, however, the first stage of the programme has to consist of reactors, fuelled by natural uranium, which produce plutonium as a by-product. In the second stage, this plutonium will be used either with uranium in fast breeder reactors to produce more plutonium or with thorium to produce uranium 233. The third stage of the programme will be based on reactors working mainly on the thorium-uranium 233 cycle.

Accounting and Costing System in Public Sector Undertakings

*1273. { Shri P. C. Boroach:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantla:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Company Law Administration has been critical of the continued absence of an efficient internal accounting and costing system in many of the public sector undertakings;

(b) whether the Administration has called upon the authorities of the public sector undertakings to build up suitable cadres for specialised personnel in management and accounting matters, like Chief Accountants, Financial Controllers as distinct from financial advisers, costing experts and company secretaries;

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government and the steps Government propose to take?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kinnago): (a) Presumably, the Honourable Members mean by the expression 'public sector undertakings' Government companies, within the meaning of section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956. If so, it is a fact that the Department of Company Law Administration has drawn attention to the lack of efficient internal accounting and costing system in several Government companies.

(b) Yes.

(c) There is general recognition of the necessity for sound internal accounting and costing system in Government companies, many of which have reported that suitable accounting and costing units are in the process of being set up. The Government is carefully watching developments.

Handloom Weavers in Madras

*1274. { Shri Narasimhan:
Shri Abdul Salam:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious and large scale unemployment caused to the handloom weavers principally in Madras State engaged in weaving of art silk fabrics following suspension of import licences for art silk yarn;

(b) whether representations have been made to Government to alleviate the situation; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to immediately ease the situation considering the foreign exchange earning capacity of these fabrics?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Government have no information about any serious unemployment in the handloom industry as a result of suspension of import licences for the art silk yarn. There have, however, been some representations that the actual users licences should be issued to help the industry. This is being done. In addition, the entire imports of art silk through the established importers is allocated to the handloom industry. The handloom weavers get a sizeable allotment from the indigenous production also.

From the current half year's allocation, in order to avoid delay, part licensing has been ordered on an immediate basis, pending the total amount being fixed later.

दिल्ली में झगड़ों का निराकरण

*१२७५. श्री नवल : र : क्या निर्माण, छायात और संभव्य यंत्री यह कालों की कृपा करेंगे ?

(क) क्या यह सब है कि १३ मार्च, १९६१ को नई दिल्ली में सेहरी रोड के

मिक्लि कॅम्प संख्या २ में कुछ झुगियाँ
गिरायी गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या उन झुगियों के
दमबाजे बंद थे और उन में ताले लगे हुए थे ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि वे सारी
झुगियाँ हरिजनों की थीं ; और

(घ) कितनी झुगियाँ गिराई गई ?

निर्माण, प्रवास और संभरण मंत्री
(श्री प्रमिल कुं. शंवा) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) यह मालूम नहीं ।

(घ) ११ (ग्यारह) ।

Manufacture of Spare Parts of Drilling Machinery

*1276. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a plant for manufacturing spare parts of the drilling machinery;

(b) if so, the capital that would be required for the undertaking; and

(c) where the project would be situated?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi and Coal Mining Machinery Plant at Durgapur envisage among other things, the production of 5500 tons of heavy oil drilling rigs and 25 tons of light drill rigs for exploration drilling respectively. There would be also scope in these plants for manufacture some of the spares of the oil drilling and other equipment as well.

A broad estimate of the capital cost of the Heavy Machine Building Plant is about Rs. 48 crores and that of the Coal Mining Machinery Plant, Rs. 35 crores.

Export Promotion Council

*1277. { **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the various export promotion councils with a view to make them more effective and bring in better co-ordination among them; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b). The activities of the various Export Promotion Councils are reviewed periodically at the meetings of their Chairmen or Secretaries or both with a view to discuss common problems and to effect better co-ordination among them. Several Schemes such as the enrolment of exporters are being implemented with their co-operation.

Third Plan for Delhi

*1278. **Shri P. C. Bormah:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether allocation for Delhi's Third Five Year Plan schemes has been finalised; and

(b) if so, how far the demands of the Delhi Administration and the two civic bodies are proposed to be met?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The total outlay for the Third Five Year Plan proposed for the Union Territory of Delhi is Rs. 81.75 crores. This includes Rs. 27.49 crores for the Delhi Administration, Rs. 51.21 crores for the Delhi Municipal Corporation and Rs. 3.05 crores for the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Fertilizer Factory at Ennore

*1279. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the share capital of the Company floated for fertiliser factory at Ennore;

(b) what percentage is foreign capital and what share is Indian capital, private and public;

(c) by what time is the factory expected to go into production; and

(d) what is the capacity of the factory?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) £1,300,000.

(b) About one-third is foreign capital and the rest Indian.

(c) In the year 1962-63.

(d) 51,480 tons of Ammonium phosphate per year.

Purchase of Paper by English Newspaper of Bombay

*1280. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Press Registrar has asked the General Manager of a big daily English newspaper of Bombay, if the paper has purchased a big stock of newspaper printing paper from black-market costing more than a lac of rupees; and

(b) if so, the name of the English daily of Bombay and from where it got the newsprint paper?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Instances have come to the notice of the Government where some newspapers are believed to have purchased newsprint in the open market, over and above the quantities sanctioned to them by the Government. Necessary enquiries are being made in the matter. It would not be possible to give the names of the newspapers concerned till the investigation that is being carried out is completed.

Phosphorus Plant

*1281. **Shri Kodiyani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1737 on the 13th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the preliminary investigations regarding the possibility of establishing a phosphorus plant in the country have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement as under:—

STATEMENT

A team of three engineers was sent to U.S.A. under the T.C.M. programme by the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited in November, 1959, for making a techno-economic study about the possibilities of setting up a plant for the production of elemental phosphorous in the country. The team which visited some of the phosphorous plants in U.S.A., on their return, to India, have submitted a report which is at present under consideration of the National Industrial Development Corporation. Copies of the report are placed in the library of Parliament.

Jute Mills

*1282. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a majority of the Jute Mills in the country are facing prospects of closure;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government to handle the situation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Central Film Institute, Poona

*1283. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that students are not forthcoming to the Central Film Institute at Poona in spite of attractive terms;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this connection;

(c) how many students have been taken for 1961-62; and

(d) whether the tour of the head of the Institute has borne fruit?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). No, Sir. That is not a fact. For the Refresher Courses in three subjects which commenced during March, 1961, 89 applications were received for 30 seats.

(c) Applications for regular courses commencing in July 1961, will be invited soon.

(d) The tour of the Principal of the Institute to Bombay, Madras and Calcutta was to acquaint the film industry with the scope and functions of the Film Institute and it proved quite helpful and beneficial in understanding the film industry's needs.

Raid by Pakistanis in Cooch Behar

*1284. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
 { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian villager was killed by Pakistani raiders on March 14, 1961 on an Indian border village under Hakti-bari P.S. in Cooch-Bihar District; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some Pakistani nationals armed with deadly weapons raided the house of one Shri Mahesh Chandra Barman in the border village Himkumari on

the night of 14th/15th March, 1961 and killed him. But our information is that they were invited to commit the crime by some Indian nationals who had a land dispute with Shri Barman, and this was a pure case of murder with no political implications.

Re-Development Plans for New Delhi

2647. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 577 on the 22nd November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether re-development plans for areas in New Delhi lying between Reading Road, Panchkuin Road, Connaught Place and Irwin Road have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The Central Public Works Department have prepared plan and estimate for the first phase of re-development of the area, bounded by Panchkuin Road, Baird Road, Lady Hardinge Road, Peshwa Road and Reading Road. These are under consideration of Government.

Mahatma Gandhi's Life

2648. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 788 on the 25th November, 1960 and state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the implementation of the scheme of the All India Radio to record events connected with Mahatma Gandhi's life; and

(b) whether events connected with 'Quit India' Movement have also been recorded?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The sixth Radio documentary feature in

Hindi entitled "Bhagwat Purush" (Man of God) was broadcast on 30th January, 1961.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

Violation of J. & K. Cease-fire Line

2649. { Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Jammu and Kashmir cease-fire line was violated by the Pakistanis since November, 1960 so far; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Sixty-nine times (upto 20th March, 1961).

(b) In 30 cases complaints were lodged with the U.N. Chief Military Observer.

Migration of Indians from Ceylon

2650. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Indian nationals who have migrated to India from Ceylon during the last three months?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): 1784 Indian nationals migrated from Ceylon during the quarter ending 31st December, 1960—1075 voluntarily and 709 on receipt of quit notices. Later figures are not available.

Agricultural Implements Industry in Maharashtra

2651. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount of grants released to the Maharashtra Government for the development of agricultural implements industry during 1960?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): As the State Government have been authorised to

sanction schemes for development of Small Scale Industries without reference to the Central Government for technical approval, the question of sanctioning release of grants to the Maharashtra Government for a particular industry during 1960 does not arise.

Industrial Estates in Madhya Pradesh

{ Shri Pangarkar:
2652 { Shri Kunhan:
Pandit J. P. Jyotishi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the Industrial Estates in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the annual estimated production in each of these Industrial Estates?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 54].

Small Scale Industries in Maharashtra

2653. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the development of Small Scale Industries in Maharashtra during the year 1960; and

(b) the progress made so far in this respect?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 55].

Bee-keeping Centres in Punjab

2654. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bee-keeping centres opened in Punjab during the years 1958, 1959 and 1960, district-wise; and

(b) the number of persons trained for this purpose in that State during the same period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement containing the required information is given below:—

STATEMENT

The year-wise and district-wise details of beekeeping centres opened in Punjab State with the assistance of Khadi Commission are as under:—

Name of the Place	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 (upto 31-1-1961)	Total
1. Kangra	10	15		25
2. Dalhousie		5	5	10
3. Hoshiarpur			5	5
TOTAL	10	20	10	40

(b) Under the Khadi Commission's Programme, 45 persons were trained upto the end of January, 1961.

Fairs and Exhibitions

2655. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the fairs and exhibitions which were organised by the Indian Government in foreign countries or the Fairs and exhibitions of foreign countries in which Indian Government participated with the names of the places and countries during the years 1956 to 1960; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on each of them?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A statement giving information about the Wholly Indian Exhibitions organised abroad by the Directors of Exhibitions and the International Trade Fairs in which India partici-

pated during the years 1956—60 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 56].

(b) The information is not readily available and the time and labour to be involved in its collection for each of the exhibitions or fairs held during the five years period will perhaps not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Co-operative Societies of Tea Growers in Kangra

2656. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the progress made in the formation of the co-operative societies of small tea growers in the Kangra District of Punjab and Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh for the proper development and growth of tea plantations in that area?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): While the Punjab Government drew up a draft Scheme for the formation of a Co-operative Society for the setting up of a tea factory at Palampur for processing the green leaf of small growers and forwarded it to the Tea Board in November, 1959, the State Government have not so far been successful in organising the proposed Co-operative Society. No scheme has been received for the formation of a Co-operative Society amongst the small growers of Mandi from the Himachal Pradesh Administration.

Displaced Persons Employed in Faridabad Industries

2657. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of displaced persons employed in the industries at Faridabad which have taken loans from Union Government during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): No industry at Faridabad was given loan during 1960-61. As regards the industries which were given loans during 1959-60, the

number of displaced persons employed by them upto the middle of February 1960 was 175.

Civic Services in Displaced Persons' Colonies in Delhi

2658. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1511 on the 8th December, 1960 and state the up-to-date position with regard to the progress made in the proposal for the transfer of civic services in the displaced persons' colonies in Delhi to Delhi Municipal Corporation?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 57].

Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay

2659. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1512 on the 8th December, 1960 and state the further progress made in the proposal to increase the production capacity of the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, regarding electronic equipment to enable it to meet not only its own demands but also those of scientific, industrial, medical and educational institutions throughout the country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As stated in reply to the previous question, additional staff and the purchase of additional equipment required for the implementation of the programme of expansion of the Electronics Division of the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay for the first two years of the five-year scheme have already been sanctioned. 1483 instruments were produced during the year 1960 and an additional 200 have been purchased so far during 1961.

Emigration Passports

2660. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received for emigration passports during the year 1960;

(b) the number of persons who were granted such passports;

(c) the number of persons who left the country; and

(d) the number of such persons who came back?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 5753 applications for passports for emigration purposes were received by the various Regional Passport Offices during the year 1960;

(b) 5492 persons were granted such passports.

(c) and (d). It is regretted that this information is not available as no records are maintained by the Passport Issuing Authorities regarding the arrival and departure of such persons.

All India Handicrafts Board

2661. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarbadi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 24 on the 14th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received and considered the recommendations of the All-India Handicrafts Board on the suggestions made by the Regional Seminar on Handicrafts Co-operatives held at Ranchi in September, 1960; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The All India Handicrafts Board have held

four regional seminars on Handicrafts Co-operatives—the first at Jaipur in February 1960; second at Hyderabad in March 1960; the third at Ranchi in September, 1960 and the fourth in Baroda in March, 1961. The reports of the four seminars have been received by the Handicrafts Board and are under the active consideration of the Board. Decisions of Government on the recommendation of the Handicrafts Board would be available within the next three months.

Joint Management Councils

2662. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 38 on the 14th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the results of their efforts to persuade more industrial establishments to set up joint management councils; and

(b) if so, what they are?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). On the basis of names of establishments suggested by trade unions, Government are finding out whether they are suitable for setting up Joint Management Councils.

Plywood Products to Ceylon

2663. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 47 on the 14th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report containing the impressions of the delegates of South Indian Plywood Manufacturers' Association, Calicut, on their tour of Ceylon; and

(b) if so, the scope for exporting plywood products to Ceylon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manuhal Shah): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 659 asked on the 28th February, 1961. The Second Report of the Association referred to, in part (a) thereof, containing concrete proposals for accelerating exports of plywood to Ceylon, is still awaited. The matter will be gone into on receipt of that Report.

दिल्ली में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर

२६६४. { श्री भक्त दर्शन
श्री नवल प्रसाकर :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री २२ नवम्बर, १९६० के प्रस्तावित प्रश्नसंख्या ५३५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताते कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए दिल्ली व नई दिल्ली में जो सरकारी क्वार्टर बने हुए हैं उनमें से किन-किन क्वार्टरों में अभी तक भी बिजली, पानी और स्वच्छता सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है ;

(ख) अभी तक भी उन में यह व्यवस्था न हो सकने का क्या कारण है; और

(ग) देर में देर कब तक उन सब को ये सुविधायें उपलब्ध हो जाने की आशा की जाती है

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री को० सी० रेड्डी) : (क) में (ग). चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए बनाये गये सब क्वार्टरों में पानी और स्वच्छता की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है। पहले इस प्रकार के क्वार्टरों में बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं थी। बाद में सरकार ने इनमें बिजली लगाने का निश्चय किया। इस पर होने वाले भारी व्यय को दृष्टि में रखते हुए पुराने क्वार्टरों में बिजली लगाने का काम प्रावस्थाओं (फेज) में बांट कर किया जा रहा है। इस श्रेणी के सब

नये क्वार्टरों में बिजली की व्यवस्था की गई है। पुराने क्वार्टरों में से अविकोश में यह काम पूरा हो चुका है। नीचे दिये हुए विवरण में उन क्वार्टरों की संख्या और स्थान बताया गया है, जिनमें इस समय काम हो रहा है। घोषा है कि यह काम १९६१-६२ के वित्त वर्ष में पूरा हो जायेगा।

विवरण

क्रमांक दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में क्वार्टरों की स्थान का नाम संख्या

१. नमिन कलेज का होस्टल	२८
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१३. याकॉट लेन	२०

(काम पूरा होने वाला है)

१४. ब्लोक संख्या ८० (चित्रगुप्ता रोड के पीछे की ओर) १३६

Trade With Canada

2665. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether no satisfactory progress has been achieved during the last two years in the matter of trade between India and Canada;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the details of imports and exports carried out during the last two years between the two countries?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). Total imports from Canada during 1960 amounted to Rs. 14.91 crores against Rs. 27.87 crores during 1959.

Total value of exports during 1960 was Rs. 16.94 crores against Rs. 15.19 crores during 1959.

The overall trade position has therefore shown improvement during the last year.

Export of Iron Ore from Rajasthan

2666. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total export of iron ore from Rajasthan;

(b) what is the estimated quantity of deposits and their quality; and

(c) the price at which it is exported and the names of the countries where it is exported?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Exports of iron ore from Rajasthan during 1958, 1959 and 1960 were 85,948 tons, 144,673 tons and 168,260 tons respectively.

(b) About three million tons are workable deposits with grades ranging from 58-60 to 65-66.

(c) Chiefly exported to Japan at a price negotiated between the State Trading Corporation and the Japanese buyers. The disclosure of further details about prices is likely to have repercussions on the iron ore business handled by the State Trading Corporation.

महात्मा गांधी के रचनात्मक कार्य

२६६७. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है जिसमें कि महात्माजी द्वारा बताये हुए रचनात्मक कार्यों की गाँवों में प्रच्छेदी तरह से प्रचार किया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है और कब तक उसके कार्यान्वित होने की प्रशास है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केमकर) :

(क) और (ख). अथेष्टन जानकारी प्रकाशित की जा रही है और यीत्र ही मभा की मज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

प्रतिनिधिमंडलों के चुनाव का आधार

२६६८. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह प्रधान मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न प्रकार के जा प्रतिनिधिमंडल भारत सरकार भेजती है उनमें सदस्यों का चुनाव कौन से आधार पर किया जाता है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा संबैज्ञिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : सरकार जो प्रतिनिधिमंडल विदेशों में भेजती है, उसके सदस्यों का चुनाव इस दृष्टि से किया जाता है कि प्रतिनिधिमंडल का उद्देश्य क्या है और उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए कौनसे लोग उपयुक्त होंगे ।

Manufacture of Ancillary Parts of Machines

2669. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up to manufacture ancillary parts of machines in Industrial Estates; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Almost all Industrial Estates have several units for the manufacture of ancillary parts of machines. Notable among these estates are HMT Estate at Bangalore (attached to Hindustan Machine Tools), Jaipur Estate (Rajasthan), Rajkot Estate, Okhala Estate, Guindy Estate, and others.

(1) H.M.T. Estate: The Industrial Estate is being established for the production of ancillary parts for the main factory at Bangalore. These Estates will cover an area of nearly 18 acres and will consist of 50 workshops, 24 of A type and 26 of a B type besides amenity building etc. The project is planned to be completed in a period of 3 years. The total capital cost of the Industrial Estate is nearly Rs. 17 lakhs. The total investment in 31 units so far sanctioned would be approximately Rs. 47.85 lakhs, including working capital. The turn of these units at full production is expected to be Rs. 71.5 lakhs. It is estimated that this scheme will employ 414 persons. A loan of Rs. 8.12 lakhs has been sanctioned to H.M.T. for setting up this Estate.

(2) Industrial Estate at Jaipur: There is a scheme for this Estate to manufacture lathes, drills, Engineering Vices and Chucks of various sizes. The ancillary Units will consist of foundry, planning and shaping, gear cutting, lead screw and other square thread cutting and light machine work. It is expected that this scheme will employ about 636 persons. The other Estates have also many units.

Properties Left by Trusts in West Pakistan

2670. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that there has been no settlement with Pakistan about the properties left by displaced trusts in West Pakis-

tan, Government intend to compensate such trusts from evacuee trust properties in India; and

(b) if so, how are they going to be given such compensation?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No. This is not permissible under the provisions of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.

(b) Does not arise.

C.P.W.D. Staff at Madhopur

2671. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of C.P.W.D. staff at Madhopur on regular establishment and on workcharged establishment separately;

(b) the number of C.P.W.D. quarters at Madhopur;

(c) whether the workcharged staff have been allotted any of the quarters; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The numbers are 83 and 48 respectively.

(b) and (c). There are 39 quarters for the regular staff. There are no quarters earmarked for allotment to the workcharged staff. Consequently, no quarter has been allotted to the workcharged staff.

(d) It is considered not advisable to construct separate quarters for the workcharged staff now, as after the completion of Dhar-Udhampur Road, there will be reduction of staff.

Mutton Tallow for Soap Manufactures

2672. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether mutton tallow was imported in large quantities through licences issued by Chief Controller of Imports and Exports to the Soap Manufacturers;

(b) if so, the quantities for which licences were issued in the previous two six-monthly periods;

(c) the names of scheduled Soap Manufacturers who have been importing mutton tallow for manufacture of soap; and

(d) whether the quantity of mutton tallow authorised under licences to scheduled Soap Manufacturers exceeded the quantity so authorised to non-scheduled Soap Manufacturers?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Figures of quantity of mutton tallow licensed during any period are not available separately, since in most of the cases the item has been included within the block value of the licences issued for importing several items, such as Copra, Palm Oil etc. The quantity imported during the last two licensing periods, however, are:

October, 1959 to March, 1960—
75,000 cwt.

April to September, 1960—89,000 cwt.

(c) A list is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 58].

(d) In view of (b) above, it is not possible to determine the break up between scheduled and non-scheduled Soap manufacturers.

Industrialisation Targets

2673. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many States have successfully fulfilled their targets of industrialisation as set out in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): It is difficult to compute statistics in this behalf. Also targets of industrialisation are not computed State-wise. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have the information about the allocations and provisions and utilisation in the respective State Plans for Small Scale, Medium Scale and Large Scale Industries, I will be glad to furnish the same.

Indians in Jails In Burma

2674. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Muhammad Elias:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state how many Indians are still detained by the Burmese Government in jails under immigration laws up-to-date?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Government have been informed that as a result of a recent review by the Burmese authorities, those Indian held for non-payment of fees for Foreigners Registration Certificates have been released. Persons who are still under detention are those convicted for specific offences, other than under the Foreigners Registration Act and persons awaiting deportation as undesirable aliens for contravention of Burmese Law.

Mahatma Gandhi's Statue in London

2675. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to build a statue of Mahatma Gandhi in London is getting momentum; and

(b) if so, what steps Government of India are taking to help materialise the scheme?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) There has been discussion in various quarters in the U.K. of a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi. The precise form which this would take has not, however, been decided. A National Committee has been formed to launch an appeal for funds and to pursue the matter.

(b) The initiative for the proposal is entirely British. The Indian High Commission is, however, keeping in touch with the developments.

Indians in various Organisations of the U.N.O.

2676. Shri Damani: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians working at the United Nations and its various Organisations and whether there is any scope of increasing their number; and

(b) what is the procedure adopted in the recruitment or appointment at the U.N.O.?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A statement giving the number of Indians working in the United Nations and its related organisations at the professional level and above is as under:

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the different organisations of the U.N.	Number of Indian Nationals employed
1.	The United Nations	61
2.	The International Labour Organisation	15
3.	The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	8
4.	The International Monetary Fund	9
5.	The International Finance Corporation	1
6.	The Food and Agriculture Organization	17
7.	The World Health Organisation	16
8.	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	10
9.	The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	1
10.	The International Civil Aviation Organisation	5
11.	The International Telecommunications Union	3
12.	The World Meteorological Organization	2
13.	The International Atomic Energy Agency	6
14.	The Universal Postal Union	Nil
15.	The Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation.	Nil

2. Normally, the Bureau of Personnel of the United Nations maintains records of applications received from various individuals and presumably considers them in selecting recruits for vacancies as and when they arise. The criteria prescribed for selection by the U.N. Charter are "the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity" and the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible. The increase in membership of the U.N. and its related bodies has inevitably increased the need to ensure that all member nations are equitably represented and the number of nationals from each country must, therefore, be limited. The present total of Indians employed is satisfactory. The possibilities of future employment are, as already indicated, limited in scope though we naturally hope that the standards of efficiency, competence and integrity which our recruits have maintained will continue to provide scope for their services with international organisations.

International Organisation for Standardisation

2677. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee of the International Organisation for Standardisation met in New Delhi in February, 1961 in which 30 Nations of the World took part; and

(b) if so, what recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Two technical committees, two sub-Committees and two working groups of the International Organisation for Standardization met in New Delhi between 15th and 24th February, 1961. Six overseas countries took part in these meetings.

(b) The Recommendations of these Committees are in the form of ISO draft Recommendations for further

processing by circulation through the 44 member countries of ISO. Once these drafts emerge as ISO Recommendations, they are intended for use as basis for preparation of national standards in different countries of the world and as such the Indian Standards Institution follows them as far as possible in their work on the preparation of Indian Standards.

Export of Films

2678. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian films are becoming more and more popular in foreign countries and thus earning lot of foreign exchange;

(b) whether it is a fact that all that earned money is not brought back into India due to monopoly of the export trade and dual interest of the few exporters operating the business;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the money earned in foreign countries by the exporters is invested by these exporters in their interests in foreign countries; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to check this?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Kamkar): (a) Yes, Sir. Earning on export of Indian films have been on the increase.

(c) to (d). Government have no definite information regarding this question.

Manufacture of Tractors and Agricultural Implements

2679. Shri Badha Mohan Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any factory for the manufacture of tractors and agricultural implements is going to be established in U.P. during the Third Five Year Plan period either in the public or private sector in large and medium scale projects; and

(b) if so, where and at what cost?

The Minister of Industry (Sbri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present for the establishment of a large/medium factory either for the manufacture of tractors or agricultural implements in U.P. in the Public Sector during the Third Five Year Plan.

In the Private Sector, a licence has been granted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for setting up a factory at Kanpur for the manufacture of tractor parts and equipment at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs.

An application for a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for setting up a factory at Ghaziabad for the manufacture of tractors at a total cost of Rs. 25 lakhs is under the consideration of Government.

Road Tax on Vespa Scooter

2680. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the road tax on Vespa scooter has now been increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per year in Delhi and other places also though the weight of the Vespa has not materially changed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). In so far as Delhi is concerned, the road tax on scooters is levied on the basis of unladen weight of the vehicle under the provisions of the Motor vehicles Taxation Schedule at the following rates:

- (a) Vehicles not exceeding 200 lbs. in weight unladen—Rs. 15 per annum.
- (b) Vehicle exceeding 200 lbs. in weight unladen—Rs. 30 per annum.

NOTE.—The unladen weight means the weight of the vehicle including all equipment ordinarily used with the vehicle when working, but excluding the weight of a driver or attendant.

One of the Vespa scooters fitted with a spare wheel, which is usually carried with it when in use, was weighed by the Delhi Transport Authorities and it was found that its unladen weight was over 200 lbs. Accordingly, the road tax in Delhi is now recovered at the rate of Rs. 30 per annum. Information in respect of other places is not readily available.

Indians in Detention in Burma

2681. { Shri Assar:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Giani G. S. Musafir:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some 16 Indian nationals are in detention without trial in Burmese jails; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Sbri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The reference to 16 Indian nationals seems to be to those persons of Indian origin who had been held in detention in the Rangoon jail for immigration offences and contravention of the Foreigners Registration Act and who were involved in demonstration against their detention. Government have been informed that as a result of a review conducted by the Burmese authorities all those were held for non-payment of fees for Foreigners Registration Certificates have been released. Persons who are still under detention are those convicted for specific offences other than under the Foreigners Registration Act and those awaiting deportation as undesirable aliens for contravention of Burmese laws.

Water Supply in Imphal

2682. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to page 56 of the Annual Report of the Manipur Administration for the year 1959-60 regarding the water supply scheme in Imphal and state:

(a) whether a factory is being built in Manipur for the manufacture of Hume Steel Pipes;

(b) if so, the total cost of the scheme; and

(c) whether the material and equipment for the factory have been procured?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). No Factory is being established by the Central Public Works Department or Manipur Administration for the manufacture of Hume Steel Pipes at Imphal. The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals have placed a contract for the supply of Hume Pipes of the value of Rs. 30.13 lakhs on a Bombay firm. In view of the nature of the stores, which involves heavy transportation costs and are liable to breakage in transit, this purchase has been effected on the condition that the suppliers will undertake the manufacture of these pipes by establishing a small manufacturing unit at Imphal. The value of the contract includes the cost of establishing a manufacturing unit.

(c) It is the responsibility of the suppliers to procure necessary equipment and raw materials. It is understood from the suppliers that they have despatched all the required equipment from Calcutta to Imphal.

Silk Processing Factory in Andhra Pradesh

2683. **Shri Bani Reddy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry

be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a silk processing factory in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). In their Annual Plan for the financial year 1961-62, the Government of Andhra Pradesh included schemes for the establishment of a silk twisting plant at Hindupur at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000 and a filature unit in Hindupur and Palmaner areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000. The Central Silk Board who examined these schemes, has not approved the establishment of the throwing plant in view of the very meagre production of raw silk in Andhra Pradesh at present. As regards the proposal for a filature, the Board has advised the State Government to extend the reeling capacity in Hindupur and Palmaner by the addition of another unit of 5 cottage basins instead of setting up a separate filature.

Snap Fasteners Industries

2684. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of requests received during 1958 to 1960 for starting the Snap Fasteners Industries State-wise, and the number of licences given for starting the same State-wise?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement giving the required information is given below.

STATEMENT

Manufacture of Snap Fasteners is a non-scheduled industry and a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 is not therefore required.

The particulars regarding the schemes received and approved in the Large Scale Sector are given below:

State	Number of schemes received	Number of schemes approved
Madras	4	4
Maharashtra	2	1
West Bengal	2	2
Punjab	1	Nil
TOTAL	9	7

In the Small Scale Sector, no permission is required to start an industry. A number of units have imported or are likely to import very soon machinery for manufacture of Snap Fasteners. The distribution State-wise of these units is as follows:

Madras	5
Delhi	4
Maharashtra	2
Punjab	2
Uttar Pradesh	1
West Bengal	1
Mysore	1
Jammu	1
TOTAL	17

Import of Newsprint

2685. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether more newsprints were imported during second half of 1960 as compared to the corresponding period in 1959;

(b) if so, the total quantity and their value;

(c) how much was produced during this period in Nepa; and

(d) whether a statement will be laid on the Table giving details of newsprint supplied to the following groups of Newspapers with the break

up of imported and indigenous newsprints;

- (1) Indian Express Group;
- (2) Times of India Group;
- (3) Hindustan Times Group;
- (4) Statesman Group; and
- (5) Hindu?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) July—December, 1959—11021.97 tons.

July—December, 1960—11164.02 tons.

(d) Information about the foreign exchange allowed to these newspapers and the allocation of Nepa Newsprint to them for the year 1960-61 has already been given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2259 answered on 7th September, 1960.

Figures of actual imports by the individual papers and the supplies actually received by them from Nepa Mills against the Government allocations are not available.

Manufacture of Cheap Radios

2686. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small and cheap radios are being manufactured by an industrialist in Tamilnad at his factory in Coimbatore;

(b) if so, the number of sets produced each month and the priced value of each;

(c) whether any financial help has been extended by Government for this venture; and

(d) if not reasons for the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The U.M.S. factory, Coimbatore has been manufacturing low-priced radio receivers since June, 1958.

(b) Month-wise figures of production are not available. The sales since June 1956 are as follow:

Price	Quantity sold
Rs. 100	1100 Nos
Rs. 135	987 Nos
Rs. 155	1350 Nos
Rs. 175	1780 Nos
Rs. 225	2700 Nos

(c) The Government of Madras have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1 lakh to this firm in December, 1957 under the State Aid to Industries Act.

(d) Does not arise.

Leather Industry in Madras

2687. **Shri Tangaman:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are proposed for developing leather industry in Madras State during the year 1961-62;

(b) how much sum is allotted for this purpose; and

(c) how much out of the funds for 1960-61 has been spent so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). An Industrial Estate for leather goods and footwear will be set up at Perambur, Madras during 1961-62. Its cost is estimated at Rs. 11,84,930. Also, the Service Training Centre for tanning and finishing of leather at Vinnamangalam, Ambur North Arcot District, will be expanded at a cost of Rs. 10,01,950.

(c) Out of the total provision of Rs. 9.12 lakhs for the various schemes implemented during the Second Five Year Plan for the development of Leather Industry in Madras State for 1960-61 a sum of Rs. 6.73 has been spent so far.

Allotment of Tyres for Trucks and Buses

2688. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the principles on which the allotment of Tyres for trucks and buses is made; and

(b) whether it is a fact that small operators find it very difficult to get tyres for their use?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Government normally do not deal with the distribution of indigenously manufactured tyres.

(b) Due to the general shortage of tyres in the country some complaints have been received regarding non-supply of tyres of certain sizes and the following steps have been taken to make available tyres to genuine consumers at fair prices:

(1) The gap between the demand and indigenous production is being made up by imports through State Trading Corporation.

(2) Every effort is being made to increase the indigenous production by Licensing more capacity for manufacture of tyres in the country.

(3) Tyre Dealer's Association have been formed all over the country to register demand from genuine consumers of tyres and make supplies to them at regular intervals at list prices.

Salt Factory in Madras

2689. **Shri Osman Ali Khan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Salt Factory in Madras State;

(b) the capacity and cost of the Plant; and

(c) the place where it will be located?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Government are investigating a scheme to enable a Salt Factory to be set up at Vedaranyam in Tanjore district. The rough estimated cost is Rs. 2 crores and the capacity proposed is 2 lakh metric tons.

Credit Guarantee Scheme

2690. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received so far from Small Scale Units under the Credit Guarantee Scheme in respect of loans from commercial banks under the aegis of the Reserve Bank of India and from which States;

(b) the number of applications so far sanctioned and amounts disbursed; and

(c) whether a statement of the names of the applicants who have been sanctioned such guarantees will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 568 applications for Rs. 1,94,88,800 were received upto the 20th March, 1961 from the following States:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Delhi
4. Gujarat
5. Kerala
6. Madras
7. Maharashtra
8. Mysore
9. Orissa
10. Punjab
11. Rajasthan
12. Uttar Pradesh
13. West Bengal.

(b) 527 guarantee certificates in respect of 484 applications for Rs. 1,86,47,300 have been issued till the 20th March, 1961.

(c) The information asked for is confidential.

India-China Friendship Association

2691. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an organisation named as India-China Friendship Association has been allotted Government accommodation for purposes of its office;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) how much is the monthly rent made so far; and

(d) what other such organisations have also been allotted Government accommodation for Office premises?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) 7-12-1955.

(c) The present monthly rent is Rs. 171.47 nP. including service charges (Rs. 64.69 nP.). A sum of Rs. 9,262.88 nP. has been realised for the period from 7th December, 1955 to the 31st December, 1960.

(d) As per list placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 59].

Increase in Tea Prices

2692. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of tea have increased following the announcement of increase in excise duty on tea in the Budget proposals for the next year;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) what action has been taken to check the rising trend in the prices of tea?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b). It is too early to draw any definite conclusion about the effect of Budget proposals in regard to excise duty on the tea prices.

The season is slack in the North Eastern Region and an appropriate assessment can be made only after the new season commences in May-June.

(c) Does not arise.

Building for Ministry of Defence and Army Headquarters in New Delhi

2693. **Shri Radha Mohan Singh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of an 'Indian Pentagon' for housing the Ministry of Defence and Army Headquarters in New Delhi has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, what will be its estimated cost and when and where will it be constructed?

The Minister of Works, Housing Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). An office building for the Ministry of Defence and the Army Headquarters is proposed to be constructed on plots Nos. 35 and 36, behind South Block. The plans and estimates for the building have not yet been finalised.

Output of Jute Goods

2694. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a marked reduction in the total output of jute goods in India during February, 1961;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the same; and

(c) what action has been taken to improve the conditions?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Production in February, 1961 amounted to 77,400 tons compared with 86,000 tons in February, 1960.

(b) and (c). The fall in production was due to sealing of more looms and reduction in working

hours necessitated by shortage of raw jute. The position is expected to improve with an improvement in the Indian output of jute for which sustained efforts are being made.

Future Trading in Jute

2695. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether future trading in jute and jute goods has been under suspension for quite long;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the suspension; and

(c) what are the prospects for its revival?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. Since 30th November, 1960.

(b) Due to shortage of raw jute abnormal conditions exist in the Jute market. To safeguard the market against bull squeeze and artificial rigging up of prices by speculative manipulation, trading in new hedge contracts after 30th November, 1961, has not been permitted.

(c) The question is under consideration.

Fertilizer Corporation's Managing Director's Visit to U.A.R.

2696. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Managing Director of the State-owned Fertilizer Corporation is going to visit the U.A.R. in response to an invitation extended by the President of that Republic;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what is the purpose of his visit?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). After the visit of His Excellency the President of U.A.R. to Nangal Fertilizer Factory Shri B. C. Mukharji received an invitation

in April last to visit Aswan where a similar factory is being installed for the production of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate. The invitation was accepted and Shri Mukharji left for Cairo on the night of Tuesday, the 28th March, 1961. The visit will last for about a week. Such a visit is likely to reinforce the spirit of Co-operation between the two countries and between Afro-Asian countries in general.

Sewing Machine Manufacturing Units

2697. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Sewing Machine Manufacturing Units in India, State-wise, together with their annual production capacity separately, State-wise;

(b) the number of sewing machines exported from each State during 1960 as compared to 1959; and

(c) the reasons for overall increase or decrease in the exports?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 60].

Glass Syringes

2698. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the manufacturers of glass syringes for protection;

(b) if so, whether the same has since been examined;

(c) the nature of decision arrived at; and

(d) the reasons for allowing the import of syringes from Japan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The import of all glass syringes of sizes 2 to 30 cc. (both inclusive) has been banned under the policy for the period April-September, 1961 from any source.

(d) In view of the reply to (c), this does not arise.

Export Promotion

**2699. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Osman Ali Khan:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have had a proposal to entrust prominent businessmen with the task of export promotion;

(b) if so, what is Government's decision in the matter; and

(c) the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Government are reviewing the institutional arrangements for export promotion with a view to making them more effective. At present businessmen are associated with the various export promotion councils. When changes are proposed, Chambers of Commerce and Export Promotion Institutions will be consulted.

(b) No decision has been taken so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Raids by Nagas

2700. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids made by Naga Hostiles during 1959, 1960 and 1961 upto date separately;

(b) the number of lives lost due to Naga raids during the above period;

(c) the property lost to Nagas; and

(d) the arms and ammunition seized from and lost to Nagas during the same period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Export of Vanaspati

2701. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether an incentive scheme for the export of Vanaspati and hydrogenated vegetable oil has been launched by the Government; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Public Notice dated the 17th March, 1961 containing details of the incentive scheme for export of Vanaspati and hydrogenated vegetable oil is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 61].

Enquiry into Newton-Chikli Collieries Accident

2702. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the prosecution launched against the Manager, Newton-Chikli Collieries, who has been held responsible for the accident in December, 1954; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken to expedite the same?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). On the 10th of February 1961 the Supreme Court have delivered judgment on the appeals filed by the Manager against the decision of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh and have dismissed the appeals. Necessary follow-up action is being taken.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme in Madras State

2703. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given to the Madras State under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount actually spent during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Rs. 101 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 68.17 lakhs upto 28-2-1961.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Madras State

2704. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to Madras State under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the amount has been fully spent; and

(c) if not, the amount actually spent during this period District-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). As against the sum of Rs. 248.10 lakhs, disbursed to the Government of Madras under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, during the Second Five Year Plan period, the State Government according to the latest information available utilised a sum of Rs. 226 lakhs from the 1st April, 1956, to the 31st December, 1960.

(c) The details of the district-wise expenditure of the State Government under the Scheme, are not available.

मुगले बाजम

२७०५. श्री जगदीश प्रवस्थी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि महारानी एलिजाबेथ की भारत यात्रा के अवसर पर उन्हें दिखाने के लिए मुगले बाजम फिल्म का अंग्रेजी रूपांतर तैयार किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हा, उस पर कितना समय और कितना धन खर्च हुआ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त फिल्म महारानी को लंदन में दिखाने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य-मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) फिल्म का ऐसा विचार नहीं है।

12.04 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT SITUATION IN BASTAR

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of three adjournment motions and two calling attention notices relating to, as it is put here, "the utter failure of law and order in MP as evidenced by large scale communal carnage and most recently brutal attack on peaceful Adivasi demonstration." This is purely a matter of law and order and is a State subject. But in as much as Adivasis are involved in this matter I am inclined to admit the calling attention notice. However, if the hon. Minister is willing to make a statement immediately, I will allow him to do so; or, if he wants some time, it will come up tomorrow.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The hon. Home Minister was there in Madhya Pradesh.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Home Affairs (Shri Lal

Bahadur Shastri): As I am returning from Bhopal—I have just now arrived—I have got some information about this incident. So, if you permit me, I shall make a brief statement.

Mr. Speaker: Just now?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: During the past few days, the Tribals of Bastar had been agitating for the release and restoration of the ex-Ruler of Bastar who is at present detained under the Preventive Detention Act in the Narsingarh jail. After the detention some of the Tribals were restive on account of the propaganda made by the associates of the Maharaja. On the 27th at Tokpal market, a place about 12 miles from Jagdalpur, the Adivasis had shouted slogans and had pelted stones at the Police officers for refusing to release the two arrested persons, consequent on which the Police had to use tear smoke to disperse the crowd. On the same night a crowd of Adivasis had attacked a liquor shop at Sirasguda and consumed the liquor. The district authorities had been doing their best to meet the sporadic trouble by the Adivasis by persuasive and peaceful means in spite of the provocations from the Adivasis.

31st March was the market day at Lohandiguda. A large crowd of Tribals armed with bows, arrows, spears, swords and axes had assembled at the market place. Anticipating trouble the authorities had posted a fairly strong police force there. A magistrate had also been posted. At about 12.30 in the afternoon the Deputy Inspector General of Police, the Collector and the Superintendent of Police had also arrived there. The mob of Adivasis was intercepted at a distance of about half a mile from the Police Station, Lohandiguda by the district authorities. The mob was leaderless and appeared to be agitated. They demanded that the ex-Ruler of Bastar should be brought to Bastar by the following

morning. The district authorities unsuccessfully tried to reason with them. About 25 of the Adivasis who were talked to by the Collector and the Deputy Inspector General of Police expressed their inability to negotiate on behalf of the crowd and had suggested that one representative from each village should be contacted by the authorities. This was agreed to. The Superintendent of Police, the Collector and the DIG of Police talked to them for about 40 minutes without producing any visible result. The new Ruler of Bastar who had been requested to come earlier had arrived and was requested to address the crowd.

All efforts to make the Adivasis see reason failed. It was evident that the Adivasis were trying to encircle the officers and danger to the lives of the officers from the Adivasis who were armed seemed imminent. The District Magistrate, sensing the crowd to be getting violent, declared the assembly unlawful and the Additional District Magistrate, through loudspeakers, asked the Adivasis to disperse. This failed to produce the desired result. The Adivasis started whistling which is considered the traditional sign for attack. A few arrows were also shot. On this, tear gas was used to disperse the crowd. The crowd failed to respond favourably to this. On the contrary, they charged at the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shri Jank Kumar, who fired five rounds from his revolver in self-defence. Apprehending imminent danger to the Police Station and the lives of the Police officers from the surging mob, 40 rounds were fired by the Special Armed Forces personnel in self-defence. I do not know what exactly is the latest figure, but in all ten persons died as a result of the Police firing on the spot and six persons were injured. Of the six, two more succumbed to their injuries later, thus bringing the total number of death to 12.

This is the factual statement that I have to make, Sir, and I can only say

that the situation is fully under control.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): We have been hearing this so far. The situation was under control, and we had to kill twelve persons.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): And forty rounds were fired because the tear gas did not work.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Hon. Members will see from the statement that every effort was first made to persuade the people not to try to reach near the police station or use their arrows and other weapons which they had.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): May I know whether anybody was hurt by the arrows? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Not all Members together.

An Hon. Member: This is a very serious matter.

Shri Hem Barua: And twelve people killed.

Mr. Speaker: This hon. Member, Shri Hem Barua, is irrepressible. I am trying to give him as much indulgence as possible. Why should he go on interrupting? Let him wait patiently.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As I said, every effort was made to dissuade them. But that did not succeed. The crowd was very large. As has been stated in the papers also, the crowd consisted of about ten thousand people. Some papers have given it out as twenty thousand. But I cannot give the exact number. In any case, it was a very big crowd. That is what the police say. When they found that their life was in danger and the *thana* was going to be attacked, the police took this action. The people there, some of the people who are associated

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

with the ex-Maharaja have been indulging in all kinds of activities and preaching and advising the people there to indulge in violence, to attack the police station, to attack the officers, and they said, "Unless the Maharaja is released, we will go to any length." This kind of propaganda has been going on, and if people indulge in violence, there at least the police has to come forward and take action. (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any discussion on this. This is purely a matter of law and order, and there is a responsible government in the State. As regards the intention of those ten thousand people who had gathered there, we are not in a position to say anything here. Let the whole matter be discussed there. It is their matter. What has the Central Government to do with this? (Interruptions). Unless hon. Members want the ex-Maharaja to be released and reinstated there is no question.....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I do not think anybody will be having any sympathy with the ex-Maharaja.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member should not stand up like that and interrupt. The hon. Minister categorically said that the whole object of all the ten thousand people who had gathered there was to get the previous Maharaja released and reinstated. If I allow the adjournment motion we will have to go into that question whether he ought to be released and reinstated. (Interruptions). Hon. Members must allow me also to speak.

The second point is this. The other Maharaja, his own younger brother, I believe was called, and it was not possible even for the younger Maharaja to persuade the crowd to go back. (Interruption). Unless an hon. Member was personally present and wants

to say something I am not going to allow any Member to go on with this kind of interruptions. There is this official version.

The third point is, if tear gas had also been used and even that did not deter those people, what was to be done? (Interruptions).

Therefore, in view of the categorical statement made by the hon. Minister I do not think any further action is called for so far as this matter is concerned. There is a responsible government there. I will now proceed to the Calling Attention notice.

Shri Rajendra Singh: My contention is that law and order has broken down in the State and....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How many more persons were detained after the ex-Maharaja was detained? It is the responsibility of the Government of India.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Is it not the constitutional responsibility and duty of this House to see that law and order does not break down in that particular State?

Mr. Speaker: I am not satisfied....

Shri Rajendra Singh: When this was done in the case of Kerala, why is discrimination being made in this case?

Mr. Speaker: I am not at all satisfied that law and order has broken down in that State. On the other hand I must congratulate the State Government for having maintained law and order.

Shri Indrajit Gupta. (Interruptions).

Shri Tangamani: There was a report that a judicial enquiry is going to be ordered. Is it proper for any pronouncement being made from the Chair pending this enquiry? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: All hon. Members go on speaking! Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, we are in your hands to be guided. Your word is final so far as procedure is concerned. But may I point out to you that you have made a statement that pertains to policy when you uttered the words "I congratulate the State Government". We are most concerned about it. When the hon. Member made the statement, it is not necessary to sympathise with the ex-Maharaja. One may be in agreement fully with the policy of the Government. But when there has been such a heavy toll of life, we expected a word of regret from the hon. Minister. But not a word of regret has been uttered. Mr. Speaker, do you expect us to congratulate the Government on such an occasion? It is not a matter to be proud of, but a matter of regret. If we cannot associate ourselves in denouncing this kind of incident, we will at least regret whenever an Indian is killed on the soil of India. Let not the impression be given that we are gloating with joy when our fellow-countrymen have died. With all respect to you, Mr. Speaker, and your authority we were awfully hurt and humiliated when the Chair of the Lok Sabha said the "we congratulate the State Government".

Shri Tyagi (Debra Dun): On a point of order. My point of order is that on matters controversial the Chair might not pass any remarks pertaining to the merits of the question. The Chair does not speak, Sir. I would therefore suggest that you might keep absolutely neutral in these matters.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): My friend Shri Nath Pai has raised a point and it has been supported by my friend Shri Tyagi. May I submit to you that it is some of the parties in opposition to the Congress who have been supporting... (Interruptions).

They have had their say, but they do not even want to hear. They must have patience. I said that it is the parties in opposition to the Congress who have been supporting this. (Interruption). I did not mention the name of any party. It is those parties who have been supporting this and making capital out of the situation there. In this particular place where this incident took place, there they have made out a programme and on every market day, wherever the market is held, the Advaisis have been asked and persuaded to gather there and to carry on the agitation. (Interruption).

Shri Rajendra Singh: What is wrong about it?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: There were only forty police persons there as against a huge crowd of ten thousand people. It is really a credit to the State Government that they have maintained law and order within five minutes.

Shri Nath Pai: It is shameful.

Some Hon. Members: Shame.

३१० गोविन्द बास (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं भी उसी प्रदेश से आता हूँ, जहाँ पर यह बात हुई। जो लोग अभी बोल रहे थे, मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि उनमें से कितने लोग बस्तर गये हैं, कितने लोगों ने बस्तर की स्थिति देखी है और कितने लोग वहाँ की स्थिति से वाकिफ हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि बस्तर के आदिवासी जिस स्थिति में हैं, जैसा कि मेरे मित्र, श्री राधेलाल व्यास ने कहा है, विरोध की जितनी पार्टियाँ हैं, दल हैं, उनको मड़का सकते हैं और वे मड़काए जा रहे हैं...

श्री मुहम्मद इलियास (हावड़ा)

* * *

डा० गोविन्द वास : श्रीर
प्रगर मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस प्रकार की
कार्यवाही न की होती श्रीर प्रगर वह आगे इस
प्रकार को कार्यवाही नहीं करेगी, तो
बस्तर में श्रीर वहाँ चारों तरफ बड़ा भारी
उपद्रव हो सकता है । इस लिये हम को
इस प्रश्न पर मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को
हृदय से बधाई देनी चाहिए श्रीर हृदय से
धन्यवाद करना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: I have heard both
sides.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura):
The House should not become a bat-
tle-field. Here, the House should be
united. A house divided against itself
falls; so says Jesus Christ. (Interrup-
tions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am
really sorry that so much of heat
should have been generated about this
matter. It is true that nobody is in-
terested in shedding innocent blood,
and nobody requires advice in this
matter that we ought not to shed in-
nocent blood for any reason what-
soever. I agree on that, and I am
not very happy and it is not a matter
for congratulation that ten people
have been killed.

An Hon. Member: Twelve people
have been killed.

Mr. Speaker: Whether it be ten or
twelve, I am really sorry that so many
people should have lost their lives,
and this kind of thing should have oc-
curred. But the point is this. As
against this, shall we create chaos in
this country and allow thousands of
people to be murdered and slaughter-
ed? The balance is between these
two. The question is whether a lesser
offence should be committed to save a
greater calamity? Now, who is the
person to decide it? I am really sur-
prised at what hon. Members are say-
ing. (Interruptions) I would not al-
low hon. Members to go on interrupt-
ing me like this.

The only question that I have to
consider here is this. I have to
balance the two things. I have been
asked to allow a discussion on an ad-
journment-motion, and I have also re-
ceived a calling-attention-notice.
Originally, I noted here on this
adjournment motion that this was
purely a State matter, and that I was
not going to allow this matter to be
brought up before the House, but
in as much as it relates to Adivasis,
and about ten or twelve people have
been killed, and those people have
died, and it is a serious matter, I
wanted to have first-hand information
from Government.

With respect to the rest, namely,
what ought to be done, what the pro-
cedure is, whether any enquiry ought
to be started or not etc., there is a
responsible Government there. . . .

An Hon. Member: Most irresponsi-
ble.

Mr. Speaker: There is also a Legis-
lative Assembly there, and they will
take up that matter.

So far as this House is concerned,
if there is a general breakdown of
law and order in any particular State,
certainly, this House has got a right
to enquire into that matter, but if it
is only in one part of a State, and
the matter has been brought under
control, whether by force or other-
wise, and the law and order situation
in the State as a whole has not broken
down and only some incident has oc-
curred, then, it might have to be
gone into by that State and by that
Legislative Assembly. Why should we
unnecessarily get lost in it.

I have only said that so far as this
matter is concerned, we are also eq-
ually interested in seeing that law and
order is maintained. Of course, in the
matter of maintenance of law and
order, excesses might have been com-
mitted by the police and it might not
have been necessary to fire. That is a
matter which we cannot decide here.

But if it is to be said generally, that, irrespective of any trouble, as has been stated here, we must keep quite, and merely because ten people or twelve people have died, therefore, we must not congratulate, or we must put up with all that, then, I am against it. I am equally interested, and this House is also interested in seeing that law and order is maintained as a whole, and as much support is given to the Government, which is charged with the responsibility of maintaining law and order, as possible. But it is for that Legislative Assembly to find out whether excess has been committed or not and see what ought to be done. In that way, because we are all interested in maintaining law and order as a whole and the matter has been brought up before me. I said that I congratulated that Government for restoring law and order. That ought not to mean that I congratulate that Government for having killed ten people or twelve people; that is absolutely not so. Why should hon. Members unnecessarily draw any inference? We are equally interested in both. Of course, it is a matter for regret that twelve persons have died. I express our heart-felt sympathy for those persons that have died. But hon. Members should also remember one other thing. When Shri Radhela Vyas said that there were some political parties, he did not mean hon. Members who are sitting in the House here; there are several political parties in the country....

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Puri): But who wants the Maharaja to be released?

Mr. Speaker: Why should they put on a cap which may or may not fit them?

There are two sets of people, and there are two views. When a Prince is removed, there are some persons who like him, and there are other persons who do not want him. Therefore, when any particular step is taken, there will be some partisans.

46(A)LS.—4.

Does that mean only the political parties sitting here in the Opposition? The hon. Member has never said so.

Shri Goray (Poona): But he said, non-Congress people.

Mr. Speaker: He said non-Congress people, because the Congress is in the Government, and, therefore, the non-Congress people alone must have done so. (Interruptions). Order, order. Let the matter be settled now. Now, calling-attention-notice.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. May I point out humbly that firstly, you were pleased to say that excesses might have been committed by the police and secondly, you have hinted an enquiry into the entire matter? These things stand there. But I find some discrepancy in the statement of the hon. Minister. He said that tear-gas was used, but it did not work. But the experience is that tear-gas always works. It is in order to justify this firing that he has pointed that out. When you say that excesses might have been committed..

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member was not there to see whether the teargas was effective or not effective.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit...

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any discussion.

Shri Hem Barua: In the face of that, how can you say that the State Government has to be congratulated?

Shri Tyagi: How is that a point of order?

Mr. Speaker: For maintaining law and order, that Government ought to be congratulated. But, if there are excesses, Government will certainly look into this matter.

I do not give my consent to the adjournment motions.

APRIL 3, 1961

Rajya Sabha

12.25 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DESPATCH OF TROOPS FROM LISBON TO GOA

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The despatch of 1,600 Portuguese troops from Lisbon to Goa."

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (**Shri Sadath Ali Khan**): Government have seen reports in the press that a merchant ship, S. S. Nyassa, of the National Company of Navigation, Lisbon, has been chartered by the Portuguese authorities to carry about 1600 Portuguese troops from Portugal to Goa. The ship sailed from Lisbon on 8th March, 1961. These troops are stated to be in replacement of troops who have finished their term of service in Goa and Daman.

Government are aware that there are substantial numbers of Portuguese troops still in the Portuguese possessions of Goa, Daman and Diu but would attach no special significance to the present movement reported.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether apart from these press reports, our Government have any means of verifying whether these 1600 troops are really replacements or reinforcements to the existing Portuguese garrisons in Goa, and also whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report, I think, of only a couple of days ago, that Portugal has announced plans for a civil defence organisation in her overseas provinces? In other words, is there any information that the civilian population of Goa may also be conscripted in the name of defence into some sort of semi-military preparations?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (**Shri Jawa-**

harlal Nehru): We have no direct means of verifying any accounts about Portuguese activities. Naturally, we receive other information too from various sources, which sometimes helps us to find out if it is true or not; except this piece of news direct means we have none.

As for the second matter raised by the hon. Member, I have no information about it.

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT

The Minister of Industry (**Shri Manubhai Shah**): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. GSR. 414 dated the 22nd March, 1961, making certain alterations in Schedule VI of the Companies Act, 1956, under sub-section (3) of section 641 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2797/61.]

DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) THIRD AMENDMENT RULES

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (**Shri P. S. Naskar**): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Third Amendment Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. GSR. 370, dated the 18th March, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2798/61.]

12.28 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 97, of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am

directed to enclose a copy of the Orissa State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1961, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th March, 1961."

12.28½ hrs.

ORISSA STATE LEGISLATURE
(DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

Laid on the Table—AS PASSED BY
RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Orissa State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.28½ hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

Secretary: I also lay on the Table of the House the Orissa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 27th March, 1961.

12.32½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar-Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to present the Thirty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services), 1958-59, and Audit Report (Defence Services), 1960.

12.29 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED-AND-THIRTIETH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Hundred and Thirtieth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) on the subject 'Exploratory Tubewells Organisation'.

12.29½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs. The time allotted is 6 hours. We are starting this at about 12.30 p.m. today; we shall conclude this today. We can sit till 6.30 p.m.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Some time was taken the other day also.

Mr. Speaker: About half an hour was taken on the other day. All right. The hon. Minister will have to reply today. We shall try to conclude this by 6 p.m. if not by 6 p.m. some time after 6 p.m. Anyhow, we shall conclude this today.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Let him reply tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: No, it would not go on till tomorrow.

Acharya Kripalani: (Sitamarhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since we discussed foreign affairs last year, certain events have taken place which need our consideration. One of these is the report of the team of officers of the External Affairs Ministry who met their counterparts on the so-called border issues. The Report definitely says that so far

[Acharya Kripalani]

as India is concerned, there is no border dispute at all. All that has taken place is sheer aggression on the part of China and betrayal of a friendly country. What are we going to do about it? Two questions immediately arise. One is about the vacating of our territory and the other is to safeguard our country against future aggression.

So far as the first is concerned, the Prime Minister said that it was a long-drawn affair, it may take 10 years, 20 years and even more. I can naturally understand that a Government that takes 10 years to collect facts in order to produce a report must take an infinite time in getting our territory vacated. It is also said that we want to do this thing peacefully. Day before yesterday, it was said that there might be a change of heart of the Chinese. I humbly submit that we politicians have no right to think in terms of change of heart. That great thing may be left to Mahatmas, though, I am sorry to say, even Gandhiji could not change the heart of one man, Mr. Jinnah. Anyway, whether the country believes in such methods or not, our Government believes in them and for the present, we can do nothing about it.

So far as our defences are concerned, we are told that steps are taken to strengthen our defensive forces on the borders. I hope it is true. But we must not forget that the Chinese have put themselves at the heights of the Himalayas from which they can descend any time they like.

Now, there is a third question which arises, which is both short-term and long-term. It is, what is going to be our relation with Communist China that is aggressive? This depends (1) upon the nature of the Communist regime in China and (2) upon the position of the two countries in Asia, specially South-East Asia. Talking about the nature of the Communist regime in China, the Prime Minister said in November 1959 that, Historically

whenever there has been a powerful Central Government in China, it has been expansionist. This aggressive tendency has now been sharpened and increased by ideological zeal and fanaticism. Communist China believes that it has a revolutionary mission to perform in Asia and perhaps in the whole world.

This analysis of the nature of the Chinese Government, when they have a powerful Central Government, as is usual with the Prime Minister, is quite correct. But correct analysis, as is also usual with the Prime Minister, does not guarantee appropriate action. This action can be taken only or partially in the context of the position that the two countries occupy in Asia, and in South East Asia.

We began our freedom with a good deal of prestige in Asia and in Africa. We were the only colonial nation which seriously struggle for freedom and made all-out sacrifices to achieve it. In the wake of our freedom, certain other colonial countries were freed from imperialist yoke, and the process is going on as yet. Our sympathy and support was given to freedom movements in Indonesia and Indo-China. We took some initiative for the solidarity of Asia. We called two Asian Conventions or Conferences in Delhi; we sponsored the Bandung Conference we celebrated the 2500th anniversary of the Buddha. We built up a political and cultural identity of interests in freedom and democracy in Asia. We advertised to the world that China was progressive and it had even a democratic Government. We allowed it to swallow the buffer State of Tibet in the name of progress. We gave up our rights in Tibet not in favour of Tibet but in favour of aggressive China. We enunciated along with China the principles of peaceful co-existence and the *panchsheel*. We advocated China's entry into the UNO.

What has been the result of all this? It has been shameful ingratitude and betrayal. It seems that during the last five years we have been paralysed by a defeatist mentality and we have forgotten that the two countries, India

and China, have an important role to play in Asia. We have allowed China to push us out of the position of our moral influence which was built upon the justice of our international policy and the example of our successful non-violent struggle for freedom.

We have allowed China systematically to undermine our prestige and goodwill in Asia. China has been busy entering into treaties of friendship or of non-aggression or both with all our neighbours, Nepal, Burma, Cambodia, Afghanistan and even Yemen. Tomorrow it may be Pakistan also. Today Marshal Chen Yi, the Foreign Minister of China, is in Indonesia. We know what he is there for. He said China has occupied territory where only animals live. Evidently, he wants to change even this variety of animals into the Chinese variety. I am afraid that he got the idea from what was said here about no grass growing and no man living on those heights. Generally irrefutable arguments are often refuted by China facing us with the utterances of our Prime Minister and Defence Minister.

China has isolated us from our neighbours. In all these countries, our present relations with China are not understood. The result is that these countries have taken up a neutral attitude on the question of Chinese aggression. The West has done likewise. Radio China plays up Chinese propaganda to South East Asia for 340 hours every week. The Bank of China is actively furthering Chinese interest in this region. It has advanced Rs. 70 crores to various countries and entered into barter arrangements. Naturally it wishes as a good customer are generally respected. China has also intensified its campaign of vilification against India. In an interview published in the *Look*, an American magazine, in January last, Chou-En-lai described India as an enemy of socialism. He said that we had artificially manufactured the Sino-Indian border dispute after the collapse of the reac-

tionary Tibet revolt in order to show our opposition to socialism in Tibet and in order to suppress the progressive forces at home and get more Western aid. China deliberately regards us as its enemy and that of communism and its democratic rival in Asia.

What are we going to do about all this? I am afraid we have allowed our legitimate, just and moral case to go by default. Sir, our Foreign Minister, who is also our Prime Minister, is very busy with hundred and one things, including conflicts in the Congress, its State legislative parties and Cabinets. He has little time to look into the details of his Department. The evidence of this, is that we have lost 12,000 square miles of our territory without striking a single blow. This is something unique in history. I do not think in any democratic country a Government would be allowed to function which had lost so much national territory. If the Prime Minister has no time, it appears that the Foreign Department suffers from some serious malady which paralyses even its thinking. Otherwise, it should not have sent such an astounding note to China, a couple of years back, when we first knew and protested against the buildings of the Akash-Chin Road. Sir, the Indian note solemnly complained that a hundred mile road had been built through 'indisputably' Indian territory "without visas",—mark the words "without visas". Roads are made in our territory and the only fault is that they are built without visas. This would be a most ridiculous position for any Department to take and to write like that. But unfortunately it ceases to be ridiculous when it is so tragic.

We see the Chinese danger. The Prime Minister has admirably analysed its nature. But we have no policy, I am sorry to say, in this regard. Sir, may I humbly, respectfully, and with all the earnestness that I can command suggest: let the Prime Minister have some senior Minister to lighten his burden in the Foreign Department.

[Acharya Kripalani]

Let this Minister work under his guidance. Let the Prime Minister take into confidence the leaders of the Opposition and other public men, excluding, of course, myself, in whose patriotism and good sense he has confidence. Let him put key men and not juniors as Ambassadors in our neighbouring countries. Let him check the desire of our important diplomats to go West. Let him call a conference of our representatives in South-East Asia for consultation. Let him strengthen our contacts with our neighbouring countries through trade, educational and cultural contacts and goodwill missions. And through our Press and radio let us keep our case before them. Let us also expose the false claims of China as being a reasonable and peace-loving and progressive neighbour. If we fail in this, future generations will not forgive us.

It is now proved beyond a shadow of doubt by our report that Tibet was internally, externally and internationally a free country. That being established to our satisfaction, I think it is time that we changed our policy in the United Nations with regard to Tibet and instructed our Delegation there to vote in favour of the contemplated resolution sponsored by Thailand and some other countries. At this late hour, that is the least we can do for the wrongs from which Tibet has suffered. The House would like to know the mind of the Government in this respect.

Sir, not long ago we were told that three rings of foreign spies connected with three foreign embassies had been operating in our country for a decade. There has been an effort to minimise the gravity of this discovery. It was said that nothing of importance had leaked out and that only the members of the lower staff of the embassies were involved in this espionage. Sir, it is hard to believe that lower employees indulge in these dangerous activities merely to get unimportant

material and that too for ten years. It is very naive to believe that lower officers in an embassy can do things without the knowledge of their superior officers. An ambassador is an absolute master over the staff in a foreign embassy. His will is law. Therefore, it is impossible that the heads of the three missions concerned did not know what their lower staff was doing. Sir, high diplomats do not personally carry on spying. They are too honourable to do that. But some of them are not too honourable to employ their lower staff to do the dirty job for their country. The spying carried on through the embassies is nothing new, or rare in the field of diplomacy. But what is most rare is that when it is discovered nothing is done to expose the countries whose agents are involved in it. Sir, the Summit Conference in Paris last year was broken by Russia to the disappointment of the people all over the world, because only one of its members, not all, indulged in spying over Russia. Here we are not even told the names of the countries whose employees indulged in this vile activity against the host country. This information must be supplied to the country. If it is not, all the embassies here will be suspect. This will be doing injustice to innocent parties, because it is a fact that certain countries do not indulge in spying through their embassies in a foreign country.

Further, the exposure of the names will also enable our people to know with whom to associate and with whom not to associate. Perhaps, if these names had been known there would have been no Peace Conference here. Any number of friendship associations with foreign countries have been, and are, being formed here in India. In these friendship societies, our people naturally form the bulk of the members. Many of these people may be very patriotic; but they appear to be very gullible people. They must be informed of the danger of forming friendly associations with foreigners

who are found charged with spying here. If nothing is done in this matter, the tendency of spying will spread. It will become safe activity for every foreign Embassy here. It is the fear of exposure that acts as some check upon the undesirable activities of foreign Embassies.

Another important event that has recently happened is the dispatch of our troops to the Congo to restore law and order there—not in the Madhya Pradesh—to restore law and order there and to see that democracy functions there. The U.N.O. has no nucleus of an army of its own recruited on an international basis. It has no corps of officers of its own. If the U.N.O. had an army and corps of officers, our army unit would be indistinguishably absorbed in it. As it is, our army unit will be considered as Indian. It is also not quite clear under whose political command our unit will work, whether the democratically chosen Government of late Shri Lumumba or the U.N.O. What will be the position if these two parties differ from each other? We would like to know with whom will lie the overall political command.

Further there must be an overall military command without which no army can function. All these things should have been clarified before we sent our unit. Today the very port where our soldiers are expected to disembark is in the hands of the partisans of Kasavubu. This port and the important aerodromes will have to be brought under the control of the U.N.O. forces. Are there forces enough today, without the Indian contingent, under the U.N.O. who would snatch important ports and aerodromes from Kasavubu's control? We know what happened to the Sudanese soldiers in Congo. They were left to protect a difficult position. Being overwhelmed by odds, they had to capitulate in dishonour. Situations may arise when our unit or parts of our unit are given specific jobs. They will have to fight offensive and defensive actions. In the

absence of a nucleus of army of UNO of its own, our unit, if it misbehaves, or even if it behaves properly, and carries out its duty, I am sure some section of the Congo people will suffer. This is likely to create ill-will against not only our unit but against our country. It may also happen that in a civil war ranging in Congo the action of our unit may be resented by both the parties. What will be the position of our soldiers then?

I am reminded of what happened to a kindly person who interfered in the domestic quarrel of his neighbour. The husband was beating his wife. The good man, with more sense of justice than discretion, separated them and began to beat the husband. As soon as he did this, the wife turned upon him with her nails and her teeth, as is usual with them. Soon, both husband and wife were beating this man. They said that he had no right to interfere in their domestic affairs. I hope we shall not be put in the position of this good and kindly Samaritan.

Sir, the Indian people settled in Africa are not the hot favourites of the Africans. By and large, they have not been known to have identified themselves with the Africans and made their cause as their own. In a lesser degree than the Whites, they have exploited the native population; and I am afraid that our sending our army to the Congo would irritate them more.

It is a very laudable effort on our part to help and strengthen the U.N.O. But so many contradictory and conflicting currents are working in that organisation that we do not know what may happen the next moment. In my humble opinion we have been rather in haste in embroiling our jawans in a civil war, by whomsoever it might have been engineered. Supposing there was a civil war in India, which God forbid, will be like foreign soldiers to come and settle our internal disputes?

Sir, I am reminded of a very learned couplet of an Urdu poet. This is

[Acharya Kripalani]

what he says:

“खजर बले किसी पर, तड़पने हैं हम घमरीर,
सारे जहाँ का दर्द, हमारे जिगर में है।”

Whoever has wounded our heart is bleeding.

May I also humbly and respectfully point out that in this matter there is a contradiction in our policies. We have declared from the house-tops that as a peace-loving nation we will solve all international problems through peaceful means—even with the Portuguese and the Chinese. Also, time after time we have declared before the world that war solves no problems. Is it that only big wars solve no problems but that small wars do solve small problems and especially those waged on behalf of the U.N.O.? This does not appear to be a logical position to take. I hope we have not learnt from the Marxists' dialectical thinking and arguing whereby all contradictory positions are equally true and we can choose any according to what we fancy to be in our interest for the time being. I am afraid that people will not give us credit for this double-think but would consider us to be hypocrites.

There is yet another important internal problem connected with the despatch of our troops abroad which deserves the serious consideration of the House. This refers to the constitutional right of the Executive to despatch troops outside the country, without consulting the Parliament. My esteemed friend, Shri Asoka Mehta raised this issue but it was not discussed. I have no doubt that we have despatched our troops on the present occasion for a very worthy object which all the impartial countries will praise and welcome but none of them will follow. We all admire martyrdom if we save ourselves. I know that our present executive headed by our liberal and peace-loving Prime Minister can never send our troops for foreign expansion. But we may not always be so fortunate as we are today in the head of our Government. If an individual, with

aggressive and extra-territorial ambitions wants to send our soldiers abroad, he may involve the country in an unjust war even without consulting the representatives of this nation. Such a Prime Minister may become a dictator. This will mean a disaster for the country.

13 hrs.

We recently had an example of an undoubted injury done to a section of our people because we transferred Berubari to Pakistan without consulting this House. The Prime Minister himself admitted that in transferring this pocket the 'human problem' had not been considered. This is, of course, may I point out, is not correct because in the document that was issued—I mean the treaty—it is written that the two Prime Ministers hope that there would be no movement of population. But admitting that the human problem was not considered, the House, I am sure, will agree with me that if this treaty had been subject to ratification by Parliament, some of us at least would have drawn the attention of the Prime Minister to the 'human problem' which he had forgotten.

So, Sir, in this respect, the Executive, even to protect itself from hasty and ill considered action in some such vital matters as the despatch of our troops outside the country, war and treaties involving the transfer of any part of the national territory must, before finalising such matters, consult the Parliament. If the Constitution does not provide for such consultation, as it does not provide on so many points including the position of our President, our liberal Government will, I hope, lay down healthy and democratic conventions in this behalf, whenever in future such an occasion arises. This is the only path of wisdom and constitutional propriety in a democracy. It is necessary that the House should have an assurance on this point. If it is necessary to change the Constitution to bring out this clearly it

may be done. I may point out that such provisions are laid down in many Constitutions; that the executive cannot declare war, cannot send troops outside the country and cannot transfer territory without the consent of the Parliament. Am I right?

Sbri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Yes.

Acharya Kripalani: Sir, we were greatly agitated when the democratically chosen Prime Minister of Congo was arrested. We were shocked at his murder. Nearer home, the democratically chosen head of the Government, the Prime Minister of Nepal has been arrested and we hear he is on hunger-strike. We do not want to interfere in the internal affairs of an independent country, as we would not like interference in our internal affairs. But this man participated in our freedom fight and suffered along with us. We continue to have friendly relations with Nepal. Will it, therefore, be out of place, if our Prime Minister gives friendly advice to the King of Nepal that nothing should be done which will imperil the life of the Prime Minister of Nepal? A dead patriot is more dangerous than a living one.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister in his preliminary remarks had rightly asked us to take a wide and large-scale view of our foreign policy and to judge it in its totality. This is an absolutely correct position. In general, the foreign policy of our country has been one which strengthens peace, which the entire people of our country had supported.

Acharya Kripalani: Therefore, we have lost our territory.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Nevertheless, it is always necessary to clearly understand what in that policy has won for our country an eminent position in the councils of the world. Otherwise, we may confuse the issues. We cannot correctly

understand the changes that are taking place in the policies of the great powers as well as the small ones unless we understand what those particular policies have been, and we shall tend to think that the basic worth of our policy is of being friendly to everybody....

Acharya Kripalani: except to ourselves—except to India.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Being friendly is the correct approach. That is a method of approach but surely a method of approach cannot be mixed up with basic policies.

We have found that the policy such as the one that we have pursued this time in the Commonwealth has found an echo in the heart of every Indian and, I think, of every peace-loving person in the world, when we have isolated South Africa and when we have come out with the proposals on disarmament and with our support for total disarmament as against the policy of deterrents. I do not say that the Commonwealth resolution is one that is totally satisfactory but is certainly one which has won approbation. Our policy can have approbation only when it supports the forces of national freedom and national unity and not when it opposes attempts to suppress those forces of national unity which have been thrown up by the freedom movements. And these are being replaced one by one, as we see in many countries, by puppet Governments supported by armies sent from outside by military alliances like the SEATO and NATO. We do not support any military alliances—not even the Warsaw Pact. We welcome that the USSR has stated that the day the "O is dissolved, so will also be the Warsaw Pact. We support total and complete disarmament and we oppose the dangerous theory of controls and the theory of deterrents and talking from positions of strength.

So, it is in this context that we have to judge our policy. The Prime Minister has said that great nations

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like the USA and the USSR appreciate our stand and that is certainly a good augury for the future of the world. I think that every Indian is proud when we say that our policies have won us the position of esteem in the councils of the world.

But I want to pose one question are our policies understood and fully appreciated by those who are nearer to us, with whom we have stronger bonds than with others? These are the African and Asian States, the States that are fighting for freedom and the newly-freed States. I feel that they have some misgivings regarding our policies and the more so since the terrible tragedy has enveloped the Congo. Where are the misgivings? In Africa nobody has any doubt as to the role of Mr. Hammarskjöld and the way he has used the UN troops in order to sabotage the Government of Lumumba and to pave the way for distintegrationist forces like Kasavubu, Mobutu and Kelonji. It is unfortunate that while no other African State of any stature or any other Asian State has said anything on this question, we have gone out of our way to praise Mr. Hammarskjöld. The matter today is very serious because it is not only a question of lack of faith in individuals. Individuals do not matter in history. If Mr. Hammarskjöld goes, it is not a tragedy. But the big tragedy is that the faith in the entire world organisation of the United Nations is at a low ebb and that is a bad thing. That is why I feel that we must make it perfectly clear what the troops given by India to the United Nations are to achieve. It is very essential that we must make it clear that what has to be done has to be done now and there can be no delay about it.

As far as the people of Africa are concerned, I have found that everybody is clear about the points on which many in India are unfortunately not very clear about. But in

Africa, everybody is clear about it, because they have seen how one by one the resolutions passed by the United Nations have been subverted. Radio was denied to Mr. Lumumba. Unless we recognise the Lumumba Government, which asked for the help of the U.N., what is the *locus standi* of the U.N. troops in Congo? His planes were grounded just at the time when there was a possibility of restoring the Central Government rule over Katanga. White troops like troops from Sweden and Canada were sent by U.N. to protect Mr. Tshombe. At that time, the African troops which might have been utilised to suppress these disruptionists were sent to the Orientale Province, which was a stronghold of Mr. Lumumba. These are questions which are raised by the Africans and put to us, which we find very difficult to answer, because what happened is very clear. The arrest of Mr. Lumumba took place right in front of the U.N. troops. There was also the refusal to call the Security Council, which was asked for again and again by the Soviet Union right from December. But the Security Council was not convened. These are things which make perfectly clear what has been the sordid role of the United Nations and of Mr. Hammarskjöld.

As far as we are concerned, the situation changed somewhat after the resolution of February 21st, which empowered the United Nations to expel Belgians if necessary by force and once more African and Asian nations were called upon to take the responsibility of shouldering the task of doing this. But everybody had misgivings and still have misgivings, because the United Nations command still remains the same. Today we find that our troops which are so badly needed were not able to get an airlift. They are now being taken by boat, when time is the essence. Why was not an airlift possible? Airlifts are possible in Laos. When the SEATO powers, the American

powers and others are giving air-lifts to Laos, why is it not possible to give airlift to our troops? We find that Matadi port has fallen.

But what is even more disturbing is this news which has appeared yesterday and today in the *Times of India*. Fortunately, the *P.T.I.* news service from Congo as given in *Times of India*, has given better and much fuller coverage than that of *Statesman* and certainly that of *Hindustan Times*. Yesterday the news appeared that 800 Gorkha troops are being removed from Leopoldville to Kamina military base in Katanga. But they say that there are South Africans and much whites in the Tshombe forces and they have very correctly stated that this is going to stir up a political storm over the inaction of the U.N. Command, because they say:

"It has been known for some time that Elizabethville has been recruiting mercenaries from South Africa, Italy and, of course, Belgium. The fact that South Africans so blatantly intervened in Congolese affairs is certain to provoke bitter reaction throughout Africa."

The U.N. has been aware of the Katanga Army's movement for the past week and last Monday General Sean Mckeown, Supreme Commander of the U.N. Force had a talk with Tshombe on this subject."

In this context, it says:

"It is incredible that the U.N. has a full brigade in the area and controls the key air base of Kamina failed to prevent the march of Mr. Tshombe's troops and the fall of Manano."

Today even more significant is the report which has come from Leopoldville. It says: that the information about Gurkha troop movements was a top secret and this top secret was allowed by certain people to leak out,

so that Mr. Tshombe's troops were in readiness and our troops could not be landed in the airport. It says:

"The movement order was kept a closely guarded secret and even some key officials of the U.N. operational command had not been informed about it. But that it reached the Congolese command almost amounted to sabotage of the U.N. operations by officials on U.N. pay roll, these sources said. They felt there was a deliberate conspiracy by some key officers of the U.N. command to discredit India—a policy pursued by leading Western embassies here."

This is what the Katanga sources say:

"... the arrival of Indian troops at Kamina was in contradiction of the agreement reached within the last few days between U.N. authorities and the Katanga Government."

These are very ominous happenings. We have to be very clear in our minds and categorically state what it is that our troops and U.N. troops in general are going to achieve, that we are going there so that our troops will successfully be able to fight out the Belgians there and throw them out, that we will be able to disarm the gangs of Gen. Mobutu and Mr. Tshombe and that we are going to support the Gizenga Government as the successor Government to Mr. Lumumba's Government. This is the basic question today. Nobody from outside, however eminent that force may be, can really build up the nationalist forces of unity within Congo. It is absolutely essential that the Government which asked the help of the United Nations and its successor the Gizenga Government has got to be supported. If we do not do it, then the U.N. troops should leave the Congo till such time when the present U.N. Command is no longer in the hands of people who have done everything to sabotage the independence and integrity of the

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Congo. This alone can clarify our position of being consistently anti-colonial and anti-imperialist and we can get the understanding of our African brothers. Acharya Kripalani said, people misunderstand us. It is not merely because of the propaganda of interested nations. Nobody can misunderstand us if our stand is clear. It is because our stand is not clear that this misunderstanding has taken place.

Coming to the question of Laos, it is gratifying to note that everybody is realising now that the situation that has been created in Laos can spark off at any moment a world conflict. While we are happy that at least USA and Great Britain, both leading forces of SEATO, are today acknowledging in words at least that Laos should be neutral, we have to ask one question. Do they not realise that no neutrality is possible till the SEATO is scrapped and the surrounding of Laos with SEATO arms, ammunitions, troops, planes and advisers by U.S.A. through Thailand and South Viet Nam can never lead to neutrality? What was Prince Souvanna Phouma said? He asked, "Who started intervention first? It was the U.S.A. After that, we have asked for help from the Soviet Union". This is how the whole matter has been complicated.

Prince Souvanna Phouma is as much a neutralist as Prince Sihanouk or as President Soekarno of Indonesia. Yet the United States with its own troops as well as troops from Philippines, South Viet-Nam, etc. started attacking because the Pathet Lao under Prince Souvannavang had in unity with Prince Phouma built the Fort of Peace, Neutrality, Unity and National Harmony, as it was called. The U.S. could not tolerate this and intervention started. How isolated is this Government which is supported by arms of U.S. and SEATO is seen in the fact that in spite of all this aid, there are large-scale desertions and the Phouma Government forces

are marching forward victoriously. Even in the midst of victory, it is good both Prince Phouma has agreed and the U.S.S.R. has supported the proposal for a cease-fire, which now in the face of defeat, is being put forward by U.K., and U.S.A. But our question is, who will negotiate that cease-fire?

The first condition that has to be acknowledged is that only the neutral Government of Phouma supported by all patriotic forces united under the Front of Peace, Neutrality, Unity and National Harmony is the Government of Laos. He is not in exile. International Law is quite clear on this point of recognition, viz., a Government can remain functioning even outside its borders if for all purposes, its forces continue to operate within that country. It is Prince Souvanna Phouma who directs the Royal Government and its forces unite almost the entire people. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to recognise the Phouma Government.

The Government of India has always recognised the government of Prince Phouma. We do not know what is the position today. But we do know clearly that Mr. Dean Rusk does not recognise that Government. He desires to inject life into Bon-Oum and Phoumi by brining them into coalition. Are we to permit that?

The second question is, will cease fire be attendant upon the withdrawal of all forces of the United States and SEATO allies? The Prime Minister has said that the United States new Administration's policies are nearer to our policies. There is no doubt that the spoken words of President Kennedy sound different from those of President Eisenhower, but as yet in action, in basic policies pursued, one does not see that change. The SEATO's threats, the landing of U.S. marines in Thailand, the military and political support they continue to give to Bon-Oum—in what way are different from the earlier U.S. Administration? From past experience both in Viet Nam and Laos, it is

known that the International Supervisory Commission has failed to prevent foreign military troops and arms from entering the country and from endangering peace. Therefore, to make the convening of the International Conference of 14 powers attendant on the report of a cease fire by the International Supervisory Commission may well mean that there will be no enlarged conference. This can only lead to disastrous results. Everyone knows the most important thing in the context of today is to call this enlarged Geneva Conference.

Sir, when we look at Viet Nam we find that our International Supervisory Commission there still continues, but it is really sad to see what a state of impotency it has been reduced to. The high hopes it raised have been dashed to the ground. Intervention by the U.S. still continues. If one reads reports which have been given by this very Commission and which are available in the Library of the House, one will find that however much the Supervisory Commission have shown that interventions and violations are taking place on both sides, even by numerical figures one cannot hide the fact that the worst guilt has to be borne by South Viet Nam. Arms and troops pour in continuously, and the International Commission pleads helplessness. As a matter of fact, the Law 10/59 which has been promulgated in South Viet Nam has brought about tremendous sufferings, and it is one of the charges against India that we have permitted that Law 10/59.

The sufferings of partition are intense. When I was in Viet Nam recently I saw children separated from their parents. They do not know where their parents are. They do not know whether their parents are dead or alive. I saw husbands separated from their wives. The partition has put every family in a hard plight. I, therefore, realise how great is their

attachment to this demand for re-unification. What have we done actually? The question of re-unification here is unlike that of Korea or any other country. This question of re-unification was admitted by the Geneva Agreement. North Viet Nam has asked again and again for a Consultative Committee of the Geneva Accord to meet for settling the date of election for re-unification. But nothing has been done. The sufferings of partition continue. Matters cannot stand like this. It is clear from all these things that the question of re-unification of Viet Nam, the question of Laos and, as a matter of fact, the entire question of Indo-China States require the convening of an enlarged conference on the lines of the Geneva Conference which took place earlier.

Now I come nearer home. The border question with China and our relations with China remain a matter of great concern to every Indian because, as the Prime Minister says: "the future of the two countries who are neighbours like India and China, two countries with vast populations, is of the highest importance to both these countries and the world". The Indian people as a whole regard that their border on the East is the McMahon Line and on the west it is the traditional frontiers of India. The team of officials who went into the matter have adduced weighty material to support what that line is. They have done a good piece of work praised by scholars as a piece of worthy scholarship.

But even after saying this we say that a political settlement is necessary. We welcome the External Ministry's Annual Report which says:

"Notwithstanding these unfortunate features, the Government of India remained firm in their belief that friendly relations between the two countries are vital to the peace of Asia and the World."

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Then it is said:

"....continued to entertain the hope that the relations between the two countries could by persistent endeavours be restored to those of true understanding and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

These are the two principles: mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. If political settlement is a process which we advocate for all areas of dispute and conflict, surely this must also be the method of settlement of our dispute with China, in keeping with the principles underlined in what I have stated earlier.

The question has been raised why we do not raise this matter which disturbs every Indian mind, in the counsels of the world. We have always been of the opinion that this question like that of Pakistan's is matter which can best be solved between the two countries concerned. We had always opposed raising the matter of Kashmir in the United Nations Organisation, and most Indians today feel that we were right. Even in the midst of tremendous jingoist opposition we put forward this that if we are to have friendly relations with Pakistan we have to come to a political settlement with them. The Kashmir issue had never been raised in the World Council of Peace, which is being made a target of attack today. There is, therefore, nothing new in the fact that the China-India dispute was not brought up before that august body.

I feel it necessary here to say a few words on the question of the World Peace Council, because Acharya Kripalani has made a remark that it was more or less a meeting of spies. That is the type of slant that he tried to give. I would just like in a very humble way to say that it was attend-

ed by eminent people. I will mention just a few of them. There was Mr. Syngé the eminent physicist, Nobel Laureate from Great Britain; there was the world famous scientist Prof. Bernal, from Mexico there was President Cardenas' personal representative and his son; from Ghana came a representative of Government; from the Congo came a representative of Stanleyville; from the United States came colleagues of the eminent and outstanding scientist Dr. Linus Pauling; there was a Labour M.P. as observer and, of course, very outstanding public figures of the socialist world.

What our newspapers flashed was only the fact that there was a walk-out by the Chinese and certain remarks made by them which we do not agree to at all. That happened in the Tagore Centenary celebrations and not in the World Peace Council. We want to say here that what actually happened has not been brought out. Unfortunately, Shri Kabir who was inaugurating it thought it fit to drag in Gurudev's name into this political controversy. We do not like that. We do not like what the Chinese did or said, nor we like that Gurudev's name should be dragged into the political controversy. We hope the Tagore Centenary Celebrations would not be permitted to become a free field for allegations and counter-allegations and challenging of patriotism.

Lastly, I should request the House to read what are the resolutions of the World Peace Council, read what is said in the resolution on Goa, in the resolution on Laos in the resolution on Congo, in the resolution on Algeria, in the resolution on disarmament etc., and judge. I think that would be a much better way of dealing with it. I lay copies on the Table.

Sir, regarding the United Nations reorganisation, it is absolutely necessary that we take it up in a big way.

We are told that we must move with everybody. But we see that there are forces which are not permitting this world organisation to reflect the real forces in the world. We find that the United States and the West dominate here. If today it does not reflect the true forces existing in the world, if it does not reflect the mind of the countries newly liberated in Africa and Asia and if it does not reflect the strength of the socialist world and only reflects the strength of the United States and the Western countries, I am afraid the future of the United Nations is doomed.

One last word, about the External Affairs Ministry and their Missions. On many occasions we have found that we have not been well acquainted with matters very closely related to India, matters that pertain to the interests of India. We have not been well acquainted with the reactions of the Africans and the Asians. That is very very necessary today.

When the Nepal coup took place, I think our Ambassador was not in Nepal at all. As a matter of fact, a similar situation arose when events developed in Pakistan. I feel that much of the ineffectiveness on our part during the early stages in Congo was also due to the fact that our United Nations delegation as well as our Embassies in these countries were not able to represent what was really happening in those countries and what were the feelings of the Africans and Asians. It is only after the Prime Minister went to the United Nations that he felt the real atmosphere and, to a certain extent, they intervened a little later, specially on the question of the mustling of the Kasavubu's delegation's recognition in the United Nations. But even there we were not able to intervene effectively, and even today it is not very clear as to how far our position is understood by others.

Regarding External Publicity, I want to say that the World Press Round-up, which is brought out by

our External Publicity Division, is a good round up, but unfortunately, there are some weaknesses in it. The Socialist Countries' press gets very poor attention. If we are to have a better understanding of the world position, the thinking in those countries must also be reflected. It must also reflect what the people of Ghana, Guinea and Africa are thinking. This is very essential. And, surprisingly enough,—I want to raise it here; I have raised it during Question Hour—the Prime Minister's speech in the United Nations and the television account which he gave in America, they are not available even in the Library of the House, and yet we have got a very well brought out document of President Nassar's speeches. Why is it so? I am sure, every hon. Member of this House—at least, I have got it—has got the speeches of President Nassar in the United Nations. But when I have to refer to something our Prime Minister said, I have to try to get it from the PIB hand-out, which was given out printed in very bad paper and which is not available with me. I cannot get it even in the Library of the House.

Sir, we do not know what our delegations to the United Nations do. There are very many committees, not only of the General Assembly and the Security Council but of other agencies as well. Our delegation go from here. Many Members of Parliament also go. We would like to know whether they truly reflect the feeling of this country in those meetings. There is the Committee on Trusteeship, there is the Committee on Status of Women and there are other economic and social committees.

Shri Anwar Barvani (Fatehpur): Members of Parliament go as Advisers.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: Many of us do not know that many Members of Parliament have made speeches in those Commissions. As to whether they have gone as advisers or as something else I do not know

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the exact details I know, for example, that Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha made a speech in Trusteeship Committee. I do not know on what she made a speech and why people have criticised that speech. If I want to know anything on that, I have to rely on the United Nations office here as nobody else has got that information. Why should they not be given publicity by our External Publicity Division?

It is very important to remember here that we are now in a stage when we are actively intervening in world affairs. For the last two and a half years or more, our policy had become inactive. Recently, we have been called upon to take an active part in shaping world events. Our dynamism must be in favour of peace and for the independence of all the peoples of the world against colonialism. We must not only reiterate this clearly, but by our action we must appear to implement it. It is not only a question of affirmation of policy but it is a question of implementation. And the most important thing is its presentation so that it is understood in all the countries of the world.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): It is a matter of gratification for us that there has been a complete vindication of our policy in regard to remaining within the Commonwealth. There were many who objected to it, including Acharya Kripalani at one time, but today, after the dramatic exit of South Africa from the Commonwealth due to her persistence in following her apartheid policy, our policy has been vindicated again. That is one of the most welcome signs. Today I think all Indians will agree that it has been a good thing, and though we have had to wait to get this result, it is a good result. It is unfortunate, of course, that any country should persist in following such policies, but since South Africa did persist, she had to go out of the Commonwealth, and we feel it is a good thing.

So far as our policy of non-alignment is concerned, as years go by, there is greater appreciation of it by the different countries and even by the different power blocs, as the Prime Minister pointed out the other day. The fact that we have been able to avoid the position of getting into any of the cold wars stands to our credit, because we have been very much assailed. And it has not without difficulty that we have been able to hold this position.

Before I enter into details about the major things that affect us—and perhaps here I will disagree somewhat with the previous speaker who was given a great deal of time; much more time than I shall get—I may say that though the problems of Congo and Laos are very important ones, perhaps the problems that assail us on our borders are of even greater significance to us. But before I go into that, I will say this that I do agree with her about one thing, and that is regarding our external publicity. First of all, so far as radio is concerned, the Chinese radio has been able somehow to reach the whole of South East Asia, whereas our All India Radio is blacked out by their efforts. Some steps must be taken, irrespective of the cost, to see that our radio cannot be choked in this manner by our neighbour China.

Secondly, the other point that I would like to bring to the notice of the Prime Minister—I hope he will give some consideration to it, though it is matter of detail—is whether it would not perhaps be better, not only from the financial point of view but also from the point of view of expertise, to have one Ministry dealing with the whole subject of publicity. Of course, foreign publicity is of such vital significance to the country. I do know that the External Affairs Ministry are making an attempt to do the best they can, but the funds at their disposal are naturally curtailed to some extent because there is another

Ministry dealing with the same subject. While the Prime Minister's supervision is naturally required in the matter of external publicity, that could easily be done even if that section is kept separated but transferred, say, to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. I hope this matter will be examined. As the Finance Minister is here, perhaps he would also give some attention to it, because it is a matter of finance as well. Because, they do require more finance in order to be able to put forward our views to the extent required. It has become a matter of vital significance today because of the anti-Indian propaganda that is going on.

The biggest problem that assails us is that 12,000 sq. miles of our territory has been taken away by China and the aggression still stands. In spite of the clear case made out by our team, which has done splendid work, China has persisted in her attitude. It is not a question of words, it is a question of deeds. She has not vacated the aggression she has made on our territory. We cannot tolerate this violation of our territorial integrity in this manner. We have to be very vigilant about it. Now China is trying to adopt the policy of winning over our neighbours, Burma first, then Pakistan and now Indonesia. As Acharya Kripalani has pointed out, this is of vital significance to us. I am sure the Prime Minister is already alerted about it and will agree on this point that it is very important that we should take note of such things which are said by the Foreign Minister of China in Indonesia. There is a kind of confusion about what is happening and our neighbours are made to think that what is not true is somewhat true at least. That is why I have also referred to the matter of detailed publicity because necessarily it is not our fault but it is very important for us to be very vigilant about this. We must inform our neighbours in a proper manner because this kind of assaultment is going on at the moment and we have got to counteract it.

I had not intended to make much mention of another point but I have to because Shrimati Renu Chakravarty brought up the question of the Peace Council. It is a free country where anybody can say what he likes. They can associate as they like. They can slander the Government as much as they like. They can even misrepresent us. We allow it. But there are certain limits to everything. I do not say that some of those who have joined the Peace Council have not got good motives, but I do say that it is a most astonishing and an extremely surprising statement which had been made by the distinguished professor who was the President of the Peace Council. In his press statement, when he was assailed many times about Chinese occupation of our borders, he is reported to have said:

"Neither the Peace Council nor he considered China to be the guilty party in the dispute."

Please mark this. He said that neither the Peace Council nor he considered China to be the guilty party in the dispute. Of course, he tried to minimise it by adding that there was no guilty party in the dispute and that it was an unfortunate one.

13.42 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO in the Chair]

When our territory has been taken away he says that it is an unfortunate dispute. Then, asked whether he was aware of Shri Nehru's views, namely, that if left unresolved the Sino-Indian dispute would gravely endanger the peace in Asia and the rest of the world, he replied that he was not aware of the statement and if it be true the hon. Prime Minister had taken rather an extreme view. There is nothing more for me to comment after this, that is, after what the President of the Peace Council says in a press statement. There is a great deal that we allow. Perhaps even this is worth tolerating in the sense that now it is before the eyes of the

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

public in India as to what this Peace Council must have stood for. I was one of those who had never had this view until this statement came out. I was simply shocked and surprised to see that this point of view could be taken by the President of the Peace Council. And they say that they are not in any power bloc and that they want peace in the world.

The next point I want to place before the External Affairs Ministry and the hon. Prime Minister in particular, is about the kind of infiltration that is still going on. There is infiltration from outside which we have pointed out before. It has become a graver danger because in the name of Tibetan refugees people come over. We have seen that Bhutan has sealed her borders. One of the reasons for this has been that this kind of infiltration is taking place on the border. In the Kalimpong area, our part of the country, there is a good deal of this kind of infiltration taking place. It is very difficult to make out as to who is a genuine refugee and who is not. It is very, very important that some machinery must be adequately provided to try and make out the difference. While we want to give asylum to the Tibetan refugees, we do not want infiltration to take place in our country.

There are those who infiltrate into our own organisations. There are people within the country who pretend something and mean something else and who have extra-territorial loyalties. I do not want to brand any particular party as such, but it is very interesting to observe what is happening in the country and how Indians can have extra-territorial loyalties. There are educated Indians who look look outside the country to decide their own policies. It is very strange. That is a matter of intellectual pursuit. But today, when there is danger on our borders, it is not a matter of intellectual interest only. It goes beyond that. We have got to see that some kind of steps are taken

to counteract all these kinds of things. Sometimes we wake up as a country to it. In fact, the Peace Council has done us a service by going too far by the President's statement. The whole of India sees what they have stood for. But it is not always that we are as vigilant as we should be on this vital matter. I will not dwell any longer on this subject as there are many other matters. I will not be given enough time.

There is Goa. Here I would say in all respect that perhaps what the hon. Prime Minister tells us, namely, to be a bit patient as in the case of the position in the Commonwealth we shall find things go right eventually. This is difficult; but, still, if we are a little patient, perhaps we shall see within a very short time a great change in regard to these Portuguese possessions all the world over and, of course, in regard to Goa also. That is legitimately a part of India and that let us hope, will be seen within a very short time.

Then I come to the Congo. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has given a very long analysis of it. It is of great consequence. To her it is of greater consequence than the aggression on our borders. She failed to point out one thing. She mentioned the fact that we were being misunderstood outside and we had to be very, very careful, but she has not pointed out that recently in the UN India and Ceylon have sponsored a resolution regarding Belgian military and para-military personnel and political advisers quitting the Congo. That at least should make our policy clear to Africa. Those who want to continue to misunderstand can always misunderstand us. We shall not succeed by merely taking sides with factors. But I do feel that those who want to understand, for them the fact that we are making an unequivocal statement about Belgians quitting the Congo should be sufficient to show

where we stand in this matter. It is unfortunate that there has been misunderstanding. But let us hope that this will counteract that kind of misunderstanding. I think our own propaganda and publicity has to be very much strengthened.

In regard to Laos, Prince Souvanna's statement shows that he has appreciated India's stand. A change-over has come. The UK and the USA have similar views now. In regard to the USSR too we find that on the whole they have come to an agreement on this matter. The only thing which is now holding up the proceedings is an agreement to a cease fire. Once that comes I am sure we shall be able to have a better position in regard to Laos and India's stand would at least be vindicated there.

There is no doubt that there is a changed attitude in the Kennedy administration in the USA. If that changed attitude is properly understood and appreciated, I think it will be one of the things which may help in bringing about a better understanding and the two power blocs will move nearer each other. Everyone, in every country, whichever power bloc it may belong to or may be like us, that is, non-aligned, the people of all the countries feel that war under the conditions of today of nuclear weapons is something that must be avoided. Even our leaders feel that. It is the same all the world over. Yet, we are not able to get very much farther.

There is this question of partial disarmament. Obviously, partial disarmament cannot solve these problems because partial disarmament means that any time that there is tension it is easy enough to arm. Therefore it must be total disarmament. I think anyone who really and genuinely hopes for peace will believe in that.

Before I finish there is one thing more that I would like to say. Our stand has always been the same, but at one time we were much misunderstood by both the power blocs.

Today both the power blocs, they may not agree with us always, but they do understand our stand and do feel that a country India which is a non-aligned country is necessary. And that lead we gave so long ago, immediately after our Independence, when it was not so much understood, is a lead which each successive independent country is trying to follow today.

Before I close I want to say that with all these new weapons which can destroy the world, it is necessary for all of us to get together, and we should all realise this and see that war of this type is warded off. It is necessary that human beings do not continue to war with each other and injure themselves. This is necessary not only because today these weapons are of such a disastrous nature that they may exterminate whole populations, but today when we are on the verge of new discoveries, when we are reaching a stage when the living creatures in other planets like the moon and other planets may also be in touch with us—may be, in a decade's time we will be in touch with them—at such a time it is necessary that human beings everywhere, the human world, is united in that stand. And for that unity I hope that the recent changes that we see both in USA and the USSR will help, and that the world as a whole will be able to survive the nuclear weapons.

डा० गोविन्द वास (जबलपुर) : समाज
पति जी, जहाँ तक हमारी वैदेशिक नीति का
सम्बन्ध है, हमारी स्वतंत्रता के पहले यद्यपि
हमारी कोई वैदेशिक नीति नहीं हो सकती थी,
लेकिन स्वतंत्रता के बाद हमारी वैदेशिक
नीति के जिन सिद्धान्तों पर हम चले, स्वतंत्रता
के पूर्व भी वही सिद्धान्त हमें मान्य थे। उस
समय भी मैं उन सिद्धान्तों का समर्थन या
श्रीर स्वराज्य के बाद भी तब तब यह विषय
हम सदन में आता है, मैं अपनी वैदेशिक
नीति के सिद्धान्तों का हमेशा समर्थन करता रहा

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

हूँ। इस का कारण है। हमारी वैदेशिक नीति के सिद्धान्त इस प्राचीन देश की संस्कृति के अनुरूप है। उस संस्कृति का मैं एक उपासक रहा हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या अब नहीं है ?

डा० गोविन्द दास : गांधी जी उस संस्कृति के मूर्तिमन्त रूप थे। उस संस्कृति पर प्राथमिक समय में किस प्रकार चला जाये, यह रास्ता उन्होंने हमें बताया था और हमारी वैदेशिक नीति के समस्त सिद्धान्त उस रास्ते के अनुकूल हैं। यदि आप यथार्थ में देखें, तो आप को मालूम होगा कि पंचशील, जो अब सारे संसार में प्रसिद्ध हो गया है, के समस्त सिद्धान्त गांधी जी के और हमारी संस्कृति के सिद्धान्तों के अनुरूप हैं।

मैं आप को याद दिलाता हूँ उन समय का—श्री श्रीमती जेथुभा राय ने भी इसी सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहा—जिन समय हमारे व सिद्धान्त अमेरिका और रूस दोनों ही देश नहीं समझते थे। अभी अमेरिका हमारे खिलाफ कुछ कहता था, कभी रूस हमारे खिलाफ कुछ कहता था। लेकिन अब जगत् कि कल हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा, वे दोनों ही देश, और उन दोनों देशों के अनुयायी, उन सिद्धान्तों को समझने लगे हैं। इतना ही नहीं, जिस समय हमने इन सिद्धान्तों का प्रतिपादन किया, दुनिया का कोई देश हमारे साथ नहीं था। कल हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बताया कि आज दुनिया के बीस देश हमारी वैदेशिक नीति के अनुसार ही चलते हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कल एक घोषणा की कि हमारे उत्तर-पूर्व की सीमा की रक्षा के लिये हम हर परिस्थिति का सामना करने को तैयार हैं, इस घोषणा से सारे देश को सन्तोष हुआ। हाँ, शायद एक दल को न हो, जो दल सदा देश के बाहर से ही प्रेरणा प्राप्त करता रहा है और आज भी जिसका वही हाल है। मेरा मतलब है साम्यवादी दल से।

मैं ने अभी श्रीमती चक्रवर्ती का भाषण सुना, बड़े ध्यान से सुना। उन्होंने इस घोषणा के समर्थन में अपने इस भाषण में एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा। यही नहीं कि नहीं कहा, चीन के आक्रमण को इतना समय बीत गया, लेकिन आज तक भी साम्यवादी दल की इस सम्बन्ध में कोई स्पष्ट नीति नहीं है। इस देश के सारे दल, सारे लोग इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि हमारे देश पर चीन का आक्रमण हुआ है, लेकिन यह बात साम्यवादी दल का स्वीकार नहीं है। ऐसे दल को तो मैं भारतीय दल ही कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। जो लोग इस दल में सम्मिलित हैं, वे कहाँ तक भारतीय हैं, यह एक प्रश्न-मूचक चिह्न है। मैं सदा कहता रहा हूँ और आज फिर कहता हूँ कि भगवान् न कर, हमारे देश पर कोई आक्रमण हो, लेकिन यदि ऐसी स्थिति भी आई, तो यह दल क्या करेगा, आज नहीं कहा जा सकता।

सीमा-निर्धारण संबंधी खोज करने के लिये जो समिति नियुक्त हुई थी, उस में हमारे सदस्यों ने जो कुछ किया, उस पर उन्हें सब और से बर्बाई मिली है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल यह आशा व्यक्त की कि शायद आगे चल कर चीन की भी इन सम्बन्ध में कुछ आखें खुलें। हम लोग, जो जाति चाहते हैं, हम लोग, जो सब देशों का अपना मित्र समझते हैं, हम लोग, जो सब देशों के मित्र हैं, चीन के इन आक्रमण के बावजूद भी भगवान् में प्रार्थना करते हैं कि चीन की आखें खुल, चीन गरी रास्ते पर चले और लगभग दो हजार वर्षों से चीन को और हमारी जो मैत्री चली आ रही है, उस मैत्री की फिर से स्थापना हो सके। शर्त की बात है कि लोगों में राष्ट्र सब को सहायता के लिये हमारे सैनिक गये हैं। अभी आचार्य कृपावानी ने इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ कहा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन प्रकार के लोगों के लिये मैत्रियों को भेजना, यह

केवल इस देश में ही नहीं, संसार के सब देशों में मैत्री-मंडल के अधिकार में है। उन्होंने कहा कि इस इस संबंध में संपद से आजा लेने की आवश्यकता है और इस विषय में यदि हम को अपने संबंधों को परिवर्तित करना पड़े, तो वह भी करना चाहिए। मैं इस बात की बड़ी विवेकपूर्ण बात मानता हूँ। उन का भय कि किसी वक्त हम इस में कोई गलती न कर बैठें, चाहे सही हो, लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियाँ कुछ इतनी जल्दी जल्दी घटित हो जाती हैं कि उस समय यदि संपद की आजा लेने के लिये इस प्रकार के कामों को रोका जाय, तो बहुत बड़ी कठिनाई उपस्थित हो सकती है। हमने कोरिया में भी अपने मैत्रिक भेजे थे और वहाँ वे बसासवी हुए। मुझे विश्वास है कि कांगो में भी हमारे सैनिकों को उसी प्रकार से पकड़ मिलेगा। इस से एक और बहुत बड़ी बात सिद्ध होती है और वह ऐतिहासिक बात है कि सैनिक केवल युद्ध के लिये ही नहीं पर युद्ध के साथ गान्ति की स्थापना के लिए भी हैं। सैनिकों का काम केवल युद्ध करना नहीं है पर उसी के साथ गान्ति की स्थापना करने का प्रयत्न करना भी है। कोरिया में हम ने वही सिद्ध किया, कांगो में भी हम इसी बात को सिद्ध कर सकेंगे।

14 hrs.

गोबा के सम्बन्ध में हमारी चिन्ता अभी भी बरकरार है यद्यपि वह धीरे धीरे कम होती जाती है क्योंकि इस काल बादल के चारों ओर कई बार हमें इलेक्ट्रिक प्रकाश भी दृष्टिगोचर होता है। हमारी नीति गान्ति की नीति है। यदि हम गोबा में उस नीति का अनुसरण न करें और अपनी फीज गोबा में भेज दें तब हम एक कहावत सिद्ध करेंगे — वह गंवारी कहावत है लेकिन हिन्दी में बहुत कही जाती है "मीठा मीठा गाँव और बड़का कड़वा प", जहाँ गान्ति की नीति के अनुसरण से हमारा काम है वहाँ हम गान्ति की नीति के

अनुयायी हैं और जहाँ वह नीति हमारे भाग में बाधक है वहाँ उस के विरोधी भी। गोबा के सम्बन्ध में हमें धैर्य रखना पड़ेगा। एक बड़े सिद्धान्त की दृष्टि से जिस सिद्धान्त पर हम चले रहे हैं, हमें गान्ति रखनी ही पड़ेगी। हम संसार की राय अपने अनुकूल बनाना चाहते हैं और बन भी रही है वह। आज गोबा के संबंध में संसार के भिन्न भिन्न देश, भिन्न भिन्न विचारक हमारा जिस प्रकार से समर्थन करने लगे हैं, कुछ समय पूर्व उस प्रकार का समर्थन नहीं करते थे। इसलिए हमारा विश्वास है कि वह समय आएगा जब न्याय की विजय हो कर रहेगी। यदि हम गान्तिपूर्ण उपायों से, हृदय परिवर्तन द्वारा अपने देश को आजाद करा सकते हैं तो देश का एक टुकड़ा जो यथार्थ में हमारा ही हिस्सा है, उसको लेने में हमें कैसे सफलता नहीं होगी, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। इसलिए गोबा का विषय यद्यपि चिन्ता का कारण अभी भी बना हुआ है लेकिन हमें विश्वास है कि पाज नहीं तो कम और कम नहीं तो परसों हमारी गान्तिपूर्ण नीति पर चलते हुए गोबा हमारे देश का हिस्सा हो सकेगा।

दक्षिण अफ्रीका के संबंध में अभी एक बहुत बड़ी बात हुई है। कामन वेल्थ से दक्षिण अफ्रीका निकल गया...

बी. अन्तार. हरबानी: बहुत अच्छा हुआ।

डा० गोबन्द दास: अभी गायद आचार्य कानूनी जी ने कहा, मैं पूरे तौर पर तो उनको नहीं समझा सका हूँ लेकिन गायद उनका यह अभिप्राय था कि अफ्रीका में जो भारतीय गए हैं वे अफ्रीका में रहने वाले मूल निवासियों के साथ सम्पर्क नहीं हो सके मेरा उन से मतभेद है। मैं नहीं जानता कि वह अफ्रीका गए हैं या नहीं गए हैं। मैं अफ्रीका गया हूँ और यह बहुत गुप्त बात है जिसका मैं निश्चय कर रहा हूँ...

श्री प्र० प्र० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : कब ?

श्री० गोविन्द दास : १९३७ की बात है उस समय वहां भारतीय अफ्रीका के निवासियों के साथ एक संयुक्त मोर्चा एक कामन फ्रंट बना रहे थे और प्रयत्न उस का बराबर चलता रहा । आज अफ्रीका के संबंध में हम जो संवाद पढ़ने या सुनते हैं उन से स्पष्ट मालूम होता है कि जहां के भारतीय अपने हकों के लिए पृथक् रूप से लड़ाई नहीं कर रहे हैं लेकिन वहां के जो स्वतंत्र हैं जिन्होंने वहां पर अत्यंत मत में रहने हुए भी वहां के लोगों के सब राजनैतिक और सामाजिक हकों को हड़प लिया है, उन के खिलाफ सब मिल कर जो स्वतंत्र नहीं है, अपने हकों के लिये लड़ रहे हैं । मुझे आशा है कि कामनवैल्य में से दक्षिण अफ्रीका के निकल जाने के बाद, उस के अकेले रहने के बाद उस के विरुद्ध जो संसार में लोक मत बन रहा है, उस को देखते हुए अफ्रीका के स्वतंत्र बहुत देर तक अपनी इस वर्ण भेद की नीति को नहीं चला सकेंगे । मुझे इस बात का विश्वास है कि एक न एक दिन जिस प्रकार मैं ने गोवा के लिए कहा कि आज नहीं तो कल और कल नहीं तो परसों, गोवा भारत का एक अंग बनेगा, उसी प्रकार दक्षिण अफ्रीका में भी स्वतंत्रों का जो अन्त्याय है, उसकी इतिश्री होगी ।

एक बात अब मैं निश्चास्त्रीकरण के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ । जहां तक शान्ति का सम्बन्ध है, निश्चास्त्रीकरण पर बहुत दूर तक वह अवलम्बित है । हम सदा निश्चास्त्रीकरण के पक्ष में रहे हैं और आज भी हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में बात होती है । छोटी मोटी कमेटियाँ भी बनती हैं लेकिन इस बात का मुझे दुःख है कि अभी तक निश्चास्त्रीकरण का प्रश्न जिस प्रकार से हल होना चाहिए, उस प्रकार से हल नहीं हुआ । इतना ही नहीं उस प्रकार से उस पर सोचा भी नहीं गया है । मैं चाहता

हूँ कि शान्ति चाहने वाले एतस्त देश अमरीका और रूस दोनों पर इस बात का दबाव लायें ताकि निश्चास्त्रीकरण का प्रश्न हल हो सके ।

एक अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा । मैं हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को उन की वैदेशिक नीति पर बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि आज तो बीस देशों की उमनीतिके अनुसार चल रहे हैं लेकिन वह समय दूर नहीं है जब कि समस्त संसार उस नीति को समझेगा, समस्त संसार उस नीति पर चलेगा, और युद्ध की जो बात है, जिन से हम अनेकों बार कांप जाते हैं, घबरा जाते हैं, घरी उठते हैं उस युद्ध की सम्भावनायें समाप्त हो कर सच्ची शान्ति की स्थापना हो सकेगी ।

Mr. Chairman: There are 65 selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of External Affairs which the hon. Members may now move subject to their being otherwise admissible:—

Need for developing roads in NEFA
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100." (1178).

Need for regular food supply to Tribal areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100." (1179).

Need to develop terrace cultivation in hill areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100." (1180).

Need to develop small industries in Tribal areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100." (1181).

Need for supplying drinking water in Tribal areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100." (1182).

Need for stopping payments for liberation of slaves in NEFA

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100." (1228).

Need for taking over all schools and hospitals from the Missionaries in the Naga Hills

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Nagar Hills Tuensang Area be reduced by Rs. 100." (1217).

Failure to stop Naga hostilities

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Naga Hills Tuensang Area be reduced by Rs. 100." (1218).

Need to ascertain the source of arms supply to the Naga

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Naga Hills Tuensang Area be reduced by Rs. 100." (1219).

Need to review the policy of sending Indian combatants to foreign countries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1." (1175).

Policy of neutrality

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1." (1176).

Need to review the Panchsheel policy

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1." (1176).

Need to increase check-posts on Indo-Pakistan border in North Gujarat

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (217).

Need to take steps for reconstruction of the War memorial set up of Netaji Bose at Singapore

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (961).

Failure to set up diplomatic relations with Israel

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1163).

Failure to get the Chinese aggression on Indian soil vacated

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1164).

Failure to solve Kashmir and Goa problems

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1165).

Failure to reduce heavy expenses on Indian Missions abroad

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1166).

Failure to merge Nagar-Haveli and Dadra into Indian Union

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1167).

Failure to settle the problem of people of Indian origin in Ceylon, Tibet and South Africa

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1168).

Failure to support the Tibet question in U.N. wholeheartedly

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1169).

Failure to settle Kashmir Muslims who migrated from Tibet

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1170).

Need to transfer diplomats after every three years

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move: move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1171).

Need to provide adequate facilities to Indian pilgrims at Jedah and other places in South Africa

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1172).

Need for effective supervision on the Haj Committee and its working

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1173).

Need to control and tighten the passport rules

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1174).

Failure to solve the problems of the Indians living in Ceylon

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1183).

Need for economy in the India Embassies abroad

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1188).

Need to issue regular bulletins of Indian news and views by the Indian Embassies abroad

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1199).

Need to reorganise the administrative set up of the Indian High Commissioner's Office in U.K.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1200).

Failure in the assessment of people's hardships before execution of Indo-Pakistan agreement on Berubari

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1201).

Need for dividing half of Berubari horizontally strictly as per terms of Agreement

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1202).

Need for full compensation to the refugees of Berubari

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1203).

Need for rehabilitating the refugees of Berubari after the division

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1204).

Need for demarcation of the Indian borders on the eastern zone of Pakistan

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1205).

Need for developing the transport system between India and Bhutan and Sikkim

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1206).

Need for restricting the continuous influx of Tibetans

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1207).

Failure to solve the Kashmir problem

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1208).

Need for taking cautious steps in Congo affairs

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1220).

Failure to thwart Chinese aggression

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1221).

Failure to reoccupy Indian territories under the Chinese occupation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1222).

Failure to mobilise the opinion of the friendly socialist countries for condemning the Chinese aggression

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1223).

Failure to integrate Goa with the Indian territory

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1224).

Need to restrain the visit of any Chinese Delegation to India in non-official conferences

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1225).

Need for more publicity of Indian border maps

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1226).

Failure to protect the Indian border in North and North-East

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1229).

Failure to move any resolution condemning Chinese aggression in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1230).

Need for a strong attitude in the dealings of the Government with Pakistan

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1231).

Need for defining precisely the role of Indian troops in the Congo

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1311).

Failure to achieve the liberation of Goa

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1312).

Failure to integrate Dadra and Nagar-Haveli in the Indian Union

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1313).

Failure to extend recognition to the Algerian Provisional Government

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1314).

Failure to establish diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1315).

Need to open a consulate in Kuwait

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1316).

Rejection of passport applications on the basis of comments by State Governments

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1317).

Failure to disapprove private receptions organised by some ex-Ruling Princes for Queen Elizabeth

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1318).

Question of undesirability of Indian nationals being appointed as Consuls for foreign countries in India.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1319).

Need to prevent Dalai Lama from carrying on political activities from India

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1320).

Need to offer incentives to Indian technicians, engineers, scientists, doctors, etc. living abroad to return to India

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1321).

Failure of External Publicity Division to counter-act anti-Indian propaganda in Nepal

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1322).

Need for developing the port of Pondicherry

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head State of Pondicherry be reduced by Rs. 100." (1184).

Need for integrating Pondicherry with Madras

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head State of Pondicherry be reduced by Rs. 100." (1185).

Failure to secure notification of the Treaty of cession of the French Establishment of Pondicherry

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head State of Pondicherry be reduced by Rs. 100." (1323).

Need for taking interim measures, pending final cession of Pondicherry, with regard to appeals to Indian Courts

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head State of Pondicherry be reduced by Rs. 100." (1324).

Need for taking interim measures, pending final cession of Pondicherry, for replacing French Labour Code by relevant Indian labour legislation

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head State of Pondicherry be reduced by Rs. 100." (1325).

Mr. Chairman: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is immaterial whether there has been any change in the foreign policy of the United States of America or not for no change in the foreign policy can lead to world peace. Foreign policy will always be based on considerations of national interests, power politics and the balance of power. Wars are fought to preserve national interests and to maintain the balance of power. The cause of war is the institution of the sovereign nation-State itself. World peace can be maintained only by liquidating the sovereignty of the nation-State by transforming the United Nations Organisation into a world government which can be done by vesting control over defence into its hands. Russia, China and America are not going to transform the United Nations Organisation into a world government for they think that if a nuclear war breaks out, they can survive the catastrophe. They will not transform the United Nations Organisation into a world government, for there is no threat of hegemony being established over them. They will not transform the United Nations Organisation into a world government, for their power position will be weakened if the United Nations Organisation is transformed into a world government. The non-aligned nations will be destroyed if a nuclear war breaks out. The non-aligned nations will be subjected to hegemony if such a war does not break out. The non-aligned nations can escape the tentacles of both war and hegemony, if they transform the United Nations Organisation into a world government by vesting control over defence in its hands. All the non-aligned nations will vest control over defence in the hands of the United Nations Organisation if India takes the lead.

Russia, China and America will be neutralised if the non-aligned nations transform the UNO into a world government.

If the foreign policy of the USA has changed in the right direction, Kashmir

and Goa will be liberated in no time from the yoke of China, Pakistan and Portugal. But for American support, Pakistan and Portugal would not have been able to maintain their stranglehold over us. Pakistan and Portugal have not drawn any sustenance from the Soviet Union. Neither Portugal nor Pakistan can afford to stay in occupation of our lands, if the USA asks them to walk out of our territory.

Russia is bound to be on our side on the question of the Aksaichin area, for, China is claiming large chunks of Russian territory as her own. China has become a menace to the Soviet Union.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Yes.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Mr. Hecter did not support us on the question of the Aksaichin area because a Sino-America entente will be more beneficial than an Indo-American entente to the USA. China will walk out of the Aksaichin area, if, like Russia, America also supports us on the question of the Aksaichin area. The crux of the question is whether the USA has evolved any new foreign policy of the question of Goa and Kashmir.

No foreign policy has succeeded after the end of the Second World War. The cold war does not seem to have been liquidated. The threat of a global destruction looms large on the horizon. Germany, Korea and Viet Nam still remain divided. The American dream of pushing back the tidal mud of communism from Eastern Europe to its own dirty frontiers has not been fulfilled up till now. Both Russia and America have failed to establish hegemony over the world. Limited wars have been fought in Korea, Indo-China and Egypt. Limited wars are still going on in Laos and Algeria. The Congo is still in turmoil. Both Russia and America have to deal with China. If all the foreign policies have failed, will the new American foreign policy succeed? If history provides any clue, the answer is bound to be in the negative.

The new rulers of the USA talk in a polite manner, but the American marines were rushed to Thailand to be used in case war broke out in Laos. How far President Kennedy will be able to break down the growing tentacles of the officers of the Defence services over the civilian administration still remains to be seen. There cannot be any change in the foreign policy of the USA till the NATO, the SEATO and the CENTO are liquidated.

What do we mean when we say that there has been a change in the foreign policy of the USA. It does not mean that Russia does not stand for the cause of peace. It only means that our analysis that the Americans are incapable of responding to changes in the international situation was wrong.

The aim of American foreign policy since the outbreak of the First World War has been and will always continue to be in pursuance of national interests, power politics and the balance of power, to prevent the integration of the old world into one political unit by any native power. Till the USA becomes the champion of a world government, of which there is absolutely no possibility, there is no meeting-ground between the inhabitants of the old world and the Americans in the sphere of foreign policy.

All nation-States are enemies of world peace, if it is true, as I maintain that it is, that the condition precedent to world peace is the integration of the world into one political unit within the framework of the UNO. The UNO cannot be transformed into an instrument of hegemony. There will be a war leading to global destruction, if the UNO is bypassed and an attempt is made to integrate the old world into one political unit on the basis of hegemony.

The Charter of the UNO can never be revised, if it is maintained that all States must agree to the revision of the Charter.

If the non-aligned nations do not transform the UNO into a world gov-

ernment, which can be done only by vesting control over defence in its hands, the result will be a nuclear war. Sovereign nation-States lack the power and the wisdom to vest control over defence in the hands of the UNO. The prospects of peace and disarmament are gloomy.

Now, I come to Nepal. No country can be defended if the people do not stand solidly behind their government. The defence of Nepal is the joint responsibility of India and Nepal. We have to see that the home front is not weakened. The home front has been weakened and is being weakened by the King himself. There is a great danger of infiltration, subversion and sabotage, because the democratic forces are being ruthlessly suppressed by the King who may become unfortunately a victim of his own ill-considered acts. ¶

No nation-State can defend another country, if it is not in a position to influence the home policy of the country which is likely to be invaded first. The destiny of India and Nepal are intertwined. India cannot be defended if anything untoward happens to Nepal. Similarly, Nepal cannot be defended if anything untowards happens to India. We must do everything that we can do, to persuade the King to release Mr. Koirala who has fought for our freedom. He happened to be a fellow-prisoner with me. England and the USA will be doing a great service to the cause of freedom if they also do something to get Mr. Koirala released. The Secretary-General of the UNO can also facilitate the release of Mr. Koirala.

Now, I come to the question of espionage that has been committed by some of the foreign Embassies to which Acharya Kripalani referred. The function of a foreign Embassy is to maintain cordial relations, and to find out by all possible means what is going on behind the scenes. I hope our Embassies abroad are doing the kind of work which is expected of them. Those who are conversant with

[Shri Brajeshwar Prasad]

the history of diplomacy know that espionage is one of the most important duties of a foreign Embassy. All nation-States are enemies of one another by virtue of the imperatives of power politics in a world of anarchy.

Now, I come to South Africa. It is utterly wrong to think that South Africa went out of the Commonwealth because her *apartheid* policy was criticised by some of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. One of the long-cherished goals of the Boers has been to get out of the Commonwealth on some pretext or the other. The withdrawal of South Africa from the Commonwealth may facilitate the growth of German influence in South Africa, if not, in the whole of Africa.

Shrimati Malmoona Sultan (Bhopal): Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity to make a few observations in regard to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. But before I do so, I confess to having a feeling of considerable nervousness for a variety of reasons. For one thing, foreign affairs is a subject that could not be dealt with in an academic way. The very nature of the subject defies an academic approach. Besides, it is a subject that I feel not only requires very careful study of the events of the world, but so many problems are tied up with each problem that really I do not know how to begin with. For instance, if I refer to the aggression of China, I cannot but refer to the aggression also that is inherent in the Chinese system of government or the great ideological differences that exist between a Communist country and a non-Communist country. But this is a subject that I shall not go into. I shall confine myself to the remarks that the Prime Minister made the other day.

The Prime Minister often refers to our times as changing times, as the period of mounting dynamism, a new awakening taking place. Now, these are very pithy remarks. These are telling phrases pregnant with meaning. They indicate the condition of the

times in which we are living. They also point out as to how we have to adapt ourselves, both as individuals and as a nation, to this march of changing times. I feel if we ignore this urge of the moment, we could do so only at the risk of our own isolation and destruction. In this context, I refer to what the Prime Minister mentioned day before yesterday, that there had been no basic change in the basic policies—in the fundamentals of our foreign policy although there could have been some adaptations here or there. Now, That is perfectly necessary, if we are to survive both as a nation; and as a country that has to play some part in the future of the world.

While I refer to this aspect, I submit that I am thinking a good deal about the problems facing in the Congo. Other hon. Members have also spoken about it. In Congo, we have been playing a definite part. And it is also true that the part we are playing in the Congo is somewhat different from the part we played, say, in Indo-China and Korea. Now, this becomes a matter for argument sometimes. Sir, recently send our troops to the Congo. Some people have criticised us for this. Some have said that it is a novel step. It is a novel step; there is no doubt about it. It could also be argued in this connection, that at the moment and in the situation in which we are placed, surrounded by two hostile countries, Pakistan and China—China is a very powerful country too—how it was that we could afford to send our troops to the Congo which lies at a very considerable distance from us. This is a criticism that we have to face.

In this context, we have also to remember that when in 1951 North Korea committed aggression and there was a call from the United Nations to send our armed forces to Korea to repel the aggression. We refused to send our troops on the ground that we did so it would be an abdication of

our neutrality. Now, I do not remember the exact words which were used for it, whether it was 'abdication' or some other word, but while refusing to send our troops, we said something to the effect that it would not be in tune with the policy we are pursuing. Sir, we send there only a Redcross unit. Now, our role is somewhat different from that in the Congo and it surprises people sometimes as to ask why at this moment when we need every soldier on our soil to defend our country, we should have chosen to take this step. This is the criticism often made. And that is the criticism that carries much weight. On my part, I cannot answer it. I could say in defence only that we have so much absolute faith and confidence in whatever the decision the Prime Minister may take although sometimes we may not understand many things. We feel Sir, that the Prime Minister is not only a great statesman, a great humanist, but a great visionary too, and as such, I assure the Prime Minister that in taking this step and accepting this risk the Prime Minister has the backing and support of the whole nation. The risk is there no doubt, but the Prime Minister has the support of the whole country.

So much on the Congo which is a very complicated subject. If we go deeper into it, it will be difficult to get out of it. I shall just address myself to one or two other problems that are rather pressing problems and have got a great bearing on our future. They are problems arising out of colonialism.

In this connection, I will first refer to the withdrawal of South Africa from the Commonwealth. In our country, we felt happy about it. It came as a sort of relief that South Africa went away from the Commonwealth. This step is a vindication of the policies we have been pursuing. It is a sort of moral victory for we have fought against colonialism all along.

In this respect, I submit, that the withdrawal of South Africa is not only

a moral victory for us, but also an indication of great significance. It signifies that the days of colonialism are over, that colonialism could no longer exist. The verdict of history is clearly against all colonialism, against oppression, in fact against everything that has been detrimental to human progress and human liberty. The human happiness, the happiness of mankind is the supreme factor, and all the rest is subservient to that. That is the concept that we have to place before us while we discuss anything.

I was talking about colonialism and about the withdrawal of the Union of South Africa from the Commonwealth, and I said that it is a sort of moral victory for us and we have reasons to be justly proud of it. But in this respect, I beg to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to another aspect of the problem. I wish I am wrong in my information, but this is what I know. I believe that there is a sort of proposal by the UK Government that legislation should be introduced in British Parliament, the effect of which will be as if South Africa had not gone out of the Commonwealth. If this is so, we could not interfere with the legislative measure of any country. But if this measure is adopted, the fruits of the victory would no longer remain with us, because that would defeat its very purposes. So we should see what we could do about it. Certainly, we cannot stop the UK Government from having a legislation like that. But we can of course take some other measures, say, in the United Nations.

As far as I know, there is a move on the part of Ghana, which is a sister Republic of ours and with whom we have got friendly relations, to institute a procedure by which South Africa could be expelled. I believe personally that we should strengthen Ghana's position in this respect, for unless the law-breakers are penalised, law-breaking will continue in one form or the other. It is high time that we too took some concrete steps in this regard.

[Shrimati Maimoona Sultan]

Now I shall switch over to another problem, which is a rather painful subject, but nevertheless counts a lot, that is the problem of Goa. We feel rather sad about many problems that we have not been able to solve. For instance, we have not been able to solve the problem of Goa even after so many years. We have not been able to solve the problem of Kashmir. We have not been able to solve the problem of Berubari in the way we should have done or we could have done. There are so many things that sadden us, but I shall not go into the details of all those things, because that would require a different approach. I shall concentrate my attention on Goa.

When I discuss Goa, what I say, that colonialism is a thing of the past. I shall add to it and say that colonialism is not only politically undesirable but legally untenable also. It is bound to disappear sooner or later, in any event. Now, as far as Goa goes, our position is rather difficult. We cannot forcibly seize Goa; for if we did so, that would be a negation of all our policies. We could do so; we could seize Goa by force. Personally I feel why could not we do it and term it as an adaptation of our policy. But let us concede that we are not going to seize Goa by force. So, we should examine what other measures we could take to solve this problem.

We can go to the United Nations and see what help we could get from there. I shall in this connection briefly refer to Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations which deals with Colonialism. The sum-total of this Chapter is that no administering authority could hold a territory under its domination perpetually and that it is the obligation of the administering authority to grant self-government, which is another form of independence, sooner or later. This is what the Chapter lays down.

Not only are the Portuguese holding the colony defying the Charter, but they continue to exist as a Member of the United Nations also. Certainly we could do something about this. I just ask the Government can we not invoke the section in the Chapter especially that of Article 6 which provides clearly that if a Member State fails persistently to comply with the Charter of the United Nations, it shall be expelled. Why could we not take advantage of this Article and do something in the matter? This is what I have to submit to the Ministry about Goa and I hope they will examine this suggestion.

Before I conclude, I wish to refer briefly to another problem, that is the problem of Algeria. This is a problem with which we are not directly concerned, but we feel strongly about Algeria. The movement for independence has been going on in Algeria for a number of years. I need not state all the horrors that are taking place there. I would place before the House some statistics about Algeria that speak for themselves.

Sir, as we all know the total population of Algeria is 11 million, that is roughly 1 crore and ten lakhs. Out of this 11 million, about 1,045 Algerian soldiers have already been killed, according to the French source itself.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): More than six lakhs have been killed.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: I mean 1,45,000—I am rather bad at figures—have already been killed. If I give the break-up it means that one in each hundred has been killed. It seems that human lives have become cheaper than flies. We cannot do anything except express our sympathy. As a matter of fact, Algerians have our sympathy in a large measure. We feel strongly for them, but our heart bleeds for their cause. We are convinced that victory will come to the Algerians.

sooner or later and no matter what happens. But it just occurs to me: why could we not take some definite steps to champion their cause? Certain steps suggest themselves to me, which I shall submit for the consideration of the Prime Minister. One is about the recognition of the Provisional Algerian Government. Why could we not recognise the Provisional Algerian Government? They have all our moral sympathy. If we recognise the Provisional Algerian Government, we will be strengthening our support to them. That is what exactly these people are in need of. I would in this connection like to submit that if we do so, we will not be the only country which will be giving recognition to the Provisional Algerian Government. There are many countries which have already given recognition to the Provisional Algerian Government. Apart from the Arab States, there are the USSR, China and a large number of other countries which have given recognition to the Provisional Government. I give this out as a suggestion. At the same time I must say that I realise that it may be awkward for the Government of India to give recognition to the Algerian Government for very valid reasons.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: I will take two minutes more and conclude.

It may be argued that recognition could be given only to that Government which has the attribute, which possesses the attributes, of a sovereign power. The Provisional Government as such does not have the attributes of a sovereign power. This is a valid argument. I would not dispute the validity of this argument. But I submit, Sir, that recognition of a Government even though it did not possess the attribute of a sovereign power has not been without precedent in international history. There have been many precedents before where recognition has been given to a Government, even though it did not possess

the attributes of a sovereign power. I shall give the example of USA and also that of Czechoslovakia. I submit that Government should examine this aspect and do something about it.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :

समापति महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं वैदिक लुमुम्बा की भावना को नमस्कार करता हूँ, क्योंकि वह रंगीन दुनिया का पहला आदिमी था, जिस ने अपने देश की एकता, मानवता, समानता और आजादी के लिये इस धरती पर सम्भव सब से बड़ा बलिदान दिया। लुमुम्बा ने अपनी जान दे कर गीरे लोगों को चाहे थोड़े समय के लिये ही अपनी सम्पत्ता पर विचार करने के लिये मजबूर किया। गीरे लोग अपने उपनिवेश को छोड़ने पर मजबूर होते ही उस के विभाजन के लिये सर्व-विख्यात हैं। जब वे इस बात के लिये मजबूर हो जाते हैं कि उन को अपना उपनिवेश छोड़ना पड़ेगा, तो वहाँ पर ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर देते हैं कि उस देश का बंटवारा हो जाय। इस सिलसिले में मैं इराक, भारत, कोरिया, लाओस और कांगो आदि की मिसाल आप के सामने रखूँगा, जो कि इस सिद्धान्त के ज्वलंत उदाहरण हैं। जब कोई बस नहीं चलता, तो गीरे लोग उस देश का बंटवारा कर देते हैं।

हम को इस बात का भी कुछ है कि लुमुम्बा की हत्या में किसी हद तक हम भी भागीदार रहे हैं, क्योंकि राजेश्वर दयाल ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की ओर से बड़ा गुह दूध के नाम पर उस देश की कानूनन बनी हुई सरकार के आन्तरिक मामलों में दखल दिया। अगर वहाँ पर पिपर्सन, स्टीवनसन और हैमरशोल्ड आदि कोई दखल दें और कानूनी सरकार के खिलाफ कुछ दल-घन्नाजी कर, तो वह तो समझ में आता है, क्योंकि वे लोग सारी दुनिया में किसी न किसी प्रकार गीरी सम्पत्ता का या गीरे लोगों का वर्चस्व और एकाधिपत्य कायम रखना चाहते हैं, लेकिन कुछ है कि भारत के राजेश्वर दयाल ने वहाँ पर एक बलात्क

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

ही रीत भया किया और इस प्रकार कांगो की जन-प्रिय सरकार के आन्तरिक मामलों में गृह-युद्ध के नाम पर हस्तक्षेप किया गया। वहाँ पर लुमुम्बा को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह और एक जेल से दूसरी जेल ले जाया जा रहा था, उस के साथ भ्रमानुषिक व्यवहार किया जा रहा था और अन्त में उस का वध भी कर दिया गया, लेकिन राजेश्वर दयाल ने विरोध में एक सक्षम पत्र लिख कर ही अपनी जिम्मेदारी और अपने उत्तरदायित्व की हतिश्री समझ ली।

इस सदन को ज्ञात है कि किस प्रकार लुमुम्बा और उस के साथियों को इधर से उधर ले जाया जा रहा था, और जब वह जिन्दगी और मौत से खेल रहा था, तो राजेश्वर दयाल और हेमरशोल्ड तमाशा देख रहे थे। फलस्वरूप उस महामानव की हत्या साम्राज्यवादियों और बेल्जियम और उस के दसास, कासाबुबू, गोम्बे और कलोजी द्वारा कर दी गई और अब मगरमच्छ के आंसू बहाए जा रहे हैं, अब जांच-पड़ताल की बात की जाती है, गोलमेज वार्ता की चर्चा होती है और फेडरेल गवर्नमेंट की स्थापना की बात की जाती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह संबंधित नहीं है कि लुमुम्बा के हत्यारे कौन लोग हैं। इस में जांच करने की क्या आवश्यकता है? क्या उन को अभी तक इस का पता नहीं चला है?

पियर्सन ने कांगो को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की ट्रस्ट टेरिटरी बनाने और उस की व्यवस्था के लिये भारत के नाम का सुझाव दिया है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और हमारे देश के लोग इस से समझेंगे कि यह भारत का सम्मान है, हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री को सम्मान दिया जा रहा है। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि यह बड़े लोग समझेंगे जिन की आत्मा मर गई हो और गृह युद्ध के मुकाबले में बड़े गुनामी को प्रशंसा समझते हों। इस चीज को जब हम देखते हैं और भारत के प्रधान मंत्री जी की

तरफ देखते हैं तो उनको अपनी जगह पर ही बैठे पाते हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने चीन से न लड़ कर, सीमा की रक्षा न करके चीनी आक्रमण को भारत चीन की एक कंट्रोवर्सी कहना ही उचित समझा। जब वह संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में भाषण दे रहे थे तो उन्होंने वही कहा कि हमारी चीन से कुछ कंट्रोवर्सी चल रही है। कंट्रोवर्सी का अर्थ जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ यह है कि कुछ बहस चल रही है। बारह हजार वर्गमील क्षेत्र पर चीन ने अधिकार कर लिया और हमारा कलाश और मानसरोवर हम से छिन गया और इसको भारत के प्रधान मंत्री संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में एक कंट्रोवर्सी ही कहते हैं और कहते हैं कि कोई बहस चल रही है और कोई सिद्धांत की ऐसी बात चल रही है कि जिसके बारे में एक दूसरे के दृष्टिकोणों में मतभेद है।

सभापति महोदय, भारत की उपरोक्त नीति का कारण मैं उसकी विदेश नीति ही समझता हूँ। स्वतंत्रता के बाद भूमीका के तथा एशिया के दबे पिसे गुलाम लोगों को स्वतंत्र कराने की भगुवाई का उत्तरदायित्व भारत पर था। परन्तु दुःख की बात है कि इस ऐतिहासिक उत्तरदायित्व को, इस ऐतिहासिक जिम्मेदारी को न निभा कर उसने केवल कमी भयोज की, कमी रूस को और कमी अमरीका की गुतामी करना पसन्द किया। आज विश्व दो गुटों में बंटा हुआ है, एक रूसी गुट है और दूसरा अमरीकी गुट और दोनों में कोई भी अन्तर नहीं है। दोनों ही गोरी सभ्यता का वर्चस्व स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। परन्तु दुःख की बात है कि कोई तीसरी शक्ति का निर्माण न करके इधने भयोजों का ही पिछलग्गू बनना पसन्द किया। जाहिरा तौर पर भारत की नीति ऐसा मानसू होना है कि तटस्थता की नीति है और इसको प्रदर्शित करने के लिए भारत कभी रूस की तरफ झुकता है और कभी अमरीका की तरफ। शान्त्य में हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति अंधेरे के साथ बड़ी हुई है। जब संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ

में प्रधान मंत्रियों के तथा और बड़े बड़े भ्रष्टारों के भाग लेने का सवाल उठा था तो बराबर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी से जब सवाल किये गये तो वह इस चीज से इन्कार करते रहे और कहते रहे कि जा भी सकता हूँ और नहीं भी जा सकता हूँ। लेकिन जैसे ही इंग्लैंड के प्रधान मंत्री ने यह घोषणा की कि वह भाग लेने के लिये जायेंगे तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी घोषणा कर दी कि वह भी जायेंगे और इंडोनेशिया के प्रधान मंत्री की भी घोषणा हो गई कि वह भी जायेंगे। इससे साफ जाहिर है कि हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति मंजूरों की नीति के साथ जुड़ी हुई है। भारत को चाहिये था कि रूस और अमरीका, दोनों से अलग एक तीसरी शक्ति का वह निर्माण करता और इस तीसरे खेमे में जो दबे पिमे मुल्क हैं और जो नये आजाद हुए मुल्क हैं चाहे वे एशिया के हों या अफ्रीका के, उनको शामिल करता। इस खेमे के मुल्कों को अफ्रीका और एशिया तथा अन्य लोगों को आजाद कराने में तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सा राज्यवाद तथा गुटों की गुलामी से मुक्त कराने में सहायक बनना चाहिये था।

दूसरा इसका उद्देश्य यह होता कि अटलांटिक और रूसी रक्षा संधि तथा शान्ति प्रयास, जो वास्तव में नड़ाई की तैयारी ही है, उनको समाप्त कराने में सहायक होना।

तीसरे एक विश्व की सरकार की स्थापना द्वारा सारे संसार के राष्ट्रों का वर्गीकरण और इस प्रकार लोगों का दोनो शक्तियों और उनके झगड़ों से अलग रखना। इसको प्राप्ति के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि तृतीय खेमा सिद्धान्त तथा आधिकार रूप में और ज़रूरत पड़ने पर फौजी शक्ति में बड़े ताकत उपरोक्त मकसद को हासिल कर सके। हिन्दुस्तान इंडोनेशिया, बर्मा, लंका तथा अफ्रीका के नव-जायूत देशों में आपसी सहायता और सहयोग का समझौता हो ताकि एक दूसरे की हमले की शक्ति में मदद हो सके और भूख,

गुलामी और युद्ध सदैव के लिए समाप्त हो सकें। इनके उपाय इसको करने चाहिये थे।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के गठन की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इसके गठन में अनेकों दोष हैं। जब तक उन्हें दूर नहीं किया जाता उपरोक्त लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति नहीं हो सकती। यह असम्भव है। इस में दोष जो है वह समानता और व्यापकता की कमी के कारण है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उसके द्वारा किये गये फैसलों को कदम कदम पर ठुकराया जाता है जिसे हम अभी कांग्रेस में हो देख रहे हैं। विश्व के इस संगठन को प्रभावशाली बनाने के लिए मैं कुछ सुझाव आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। एक विश्व पंचायत कायम हो जिसमें विश्व के सभी देशों से बालिग मताधिकार प्रणाली द्वारा धारावी के अनुसार प्रतिनिधि चुन कर आयें। एक छोटी सभा हो जिसमें हर देश से एक प्रतिनिधि चुन कर आये और इस तरह बनी पंचायत के पीछे फौजी शक्ति भी हो जो अपने फैसलों को लागू कर सके। यदि निकट भविष्य में विश्व पंचायत की स्थापना न हो तो संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के दोषों को दूर किया जाये। किसी भी देश को यदि वह संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का सदस्य बनना चाहता है, किसी प्रकार की भी कोई रोक नहीं लगाई जानी चाहिये। बिना रोकटोक के उसको सदस्य बना लिया जाना चाहिये। यह परमानेंट सीट्स की जो व्यवस्था है, इसका अन्त होना चाहिये। कुछ देशों को मिले हुए विशेषाधिकार का अन्त होना चाहिये। वीटो का अन्त होना चाहिये। साथ ही विश्व निर्माण कोष बने जिस में हर सरकार अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार धन दे और यह धन पिछड़े हुए देशों को उठाने में खर्च किया जाये। यह भी हो सकता है कि हर देश अपने फौजी खर्च का एक धरा विश्व निर्माण कोष में दे। बरताने की आवश्यकता नहीं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सेना का निर्माण भी कितना आवश्यक है। उपरोक्त बातों के बिना संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ अपंग है और यह केवल रूस और

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

पमरीका की कठपुतली ही बना रहेगा और भारत जैसे देश इसकी दत्ताली ही करते रहेंगे इसकी गुनामी ही करते रहेंगे।

अब मैं सदन का ध्यान भारत की उत्तरी सीमा के अंतर्कमण जैसे दुःखद इमामा की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ और इसके नायक प्रधान मंत्री के परम मित्र श्री बापू एन लाई हैं जिन से प्रधान मंत्री के कथनानुसार उनकी बहुत खल रही है और वह चीन को आक्रमणकारी नहीं मानते। चीन ने भारत की बारह हजार वर्ग मील भूमि पर से प्रधान मंत्री के अनुनय विनय, विरोध पत्रों, वातालाप तथा सोमनाथ मंदिर पर हुए हमले का मुकाबला करने के बजाय मंत्र उच्चारण की भाँति ही पंचशील मंत्र के उच्चारण के वाकफूद भी, कब्जा नहीं हटाया। विदेश मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हुआ है और जो स्थिति पहले थी वही आज भी बनी हुई है। बीफा में नागर हवेली और दादरा का हिन्दुस्तान के साथ इंटेग्रेशन नहीं हुआ है। इसी के साथ साथ पांडीचेरी का विवाद चल रहा है और उसका निपटारा नहीं हुआ है। आज भी हमको गोष्पा के बारे में मुकद्दमे की घपील करने के लिए जाना पड़ता है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि गोष्पा आबाद हो कर रहेगा और हिन्दुस्तान का भंग बन कर रहेगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पालिसर कितने दिन इसके लिए चाहिये, इसके लिये भी क्या कोई योजना चल रही है, पहली, द्वितीय और तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना चल रही है या इसमें कोई हज़ार साना योजनाएँ चलेंगी। प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वीकार करते हैं और रिपोर्ट में भी यह दर्ज है कि चीन के साथ हिन्दुस्तान के सम्बन्ध ज्यादा बिगड़े हैं और जब से अधिकारियों की मीटिंग हुई है, बातचीत हुई है, उनके बाद से तो हानत ज्यादा ही खतरनाक हो गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को बेल प्रबुल्ला और श्री बाऊ एन लाई

जैसे लोगों को मित्र बनाने में खाम महारत हासिल है। चीन का दावा भारत की लाखों वर्ग मील भूमि के लिए है और अब तो वह भारत के एक पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान के साथ भी हाथ मिलाते जा रहा है। पंचशील को वह मानता था लेकिन उसके वाकफूद भी उसने कैलाश और मानसरोवर को हम से छीन लिया। मानसरोवर और कैलाश से हमारे कितने गहरे सम्बन्ध हैं, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। श्री इंदजीत गुप्त हम रहे हैं क्योंकि चीन का मामला इसमें आ गया है। उनके साथ उनका जड़वाती ताल्लुक नहीं है। ये दोनों हमारे किम तरह से हैं, इस पर मैं थोड़ा सा प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ। हमारे इंदजीत गुप्त जी को मान्य नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान की भावना के हिन्दुस्तान के धर्म के साथ इन दोनों स्थावों का कितना गहरा सम्बन्ध है। अगर आप रिपोर्ट को पढ़ें तो आपको माफ पता चलेगा कि मैकमेहन रेखा के ६०-७० मील उत्तर में मंस नाम का एक गांव है। १६८४ ई० में लद्दाख और तिब्बत के बीच एक संधि के फलस्वरूप लद्दाख का मंस गांव पर मार्बोमिफ अधिकार माना गया। १८४१ में लद्दाख काश्मीर के अवीन आया और तब से बराबर इस गांव की मानगुलजारी काश्मीर सरकार वसूलती रही। पर दुःख है कि भारत सरकार तथा उसकी स्तुति करने वाले कम्युनिस्ट जैसे राजनीतिक दल आज भी मैकमेहन रेखा को ही रट लगाने में मैकमेहन तभी सीमा रेखा हो सकती है कि जब तिब्बत स्वतंत्र रहे, नहीं तो भारत और चीन की सीमा रेखा पूर्व वाहिनी बहापुत्र ही हो सकती है। कुछ लोग कहेंगे कि भारत को मैकमेहन रेखा ही नहीं मिल रही है तो ये कैलाश और मानसरोवर कैसे मिलेंगे। यह जो शंका उठाई जाती है यह जो आज सत्ताधारी है, उनकी तरफ से उठाई जाती है और ये महसूस करने होंगे कि यह तो बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी बात है। कम्युनिस्ट प्लेन भी ऐसी बात हो

कह सकते हैं। इसके जवाब में मैं कहूंगा कि दिल्ली की गद्दी पर हमेशा नपुंसक बाणस्प ही नहीं बैठा रहेगा उसमें परिवर्तन तो होगा।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री को चीन के इरादों से अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ, और वह वह चीन फँसना चाहता है दो कारणों से। एक तो जमीन के लिये, दूसरे वह चाहता है कि उसके चारों तरफ साम्यवादी सरकारों का स्थापना हो जाय। पहला प्रयास उस कीरिया में किया पर असफल रहा, दूसरा प्रयास तिब्बत में किया, और उस तिब्बत के मामले में वह सफल रहा। उस सफलता में हाथ बढ़ाया हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने चीन का और उस के धन्यवाद और शुकाने में जो मिलना चाहिये था वह मिल भी रहा है। फारमोसा में दूर दूर खड़े छाड़ और किमोप और मकाऊ द्वीपों पर गोनाबारी करता रहा। होंगकॉंग चीन के दिल में बसा है, लेकिन उसे छूने की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती, उस पर धंगुनी उठाने की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती। पर वह लद्दाख और लोंगजू पर चढ़ आया है और कब्जा कर लिया क्योंकि वह समझता है कि नेहरू राज्य में गरीबी और भूख बड़ी है और हिन्दुस्तान पुकाबला नहीं कर सकता, केवल चिट्ठी पत्री ही विरोध में लिखता रहेगा और इसी से काम चलायेगा। कल प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि दम माल भी लग सकते हैं। पिछले वर्ष मैं ने कहा था कि वह समझते हैं कि चाऊ एन लाई से चिट्ठी पत्री कर के काम चल जायेगा लेकिन चाऊ एन लाई भली प्रकार समझते हैं कि जहाँ काश्मीर का मामला इतने दिन से नटका है, यह चीन का मामला भी दम पांच मान चल सकता है तब तक वह अपनी स्थिति को मजबूत कर लेंगे। वह समझते हैं कि चिट्ठी पत्री से ही अपने को मजबूत कर लेंगे।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : हम भी अपने को मजबूत कर लेंगे।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी जिस दिन त्यागी जी मजबूत हो जायेंगे, लेकिन इनबहनों सेही काम नहीं चलेगा।

मैंने दो कारण कमजोरी को बतलाये उन में से एक कारण हमारे बीच बैठे हुए कम्युनिस्ट मित्र हैं जो देश के पंचमांगी हैं, विभीषण हैं, जो चीन और रूस को राम समझते हैं।

श्री इशार इलियास (हावड़ा) : आप लोहिया साहब को कमजोर इन चीफ बना कर वहाँ चलायें, नेहरू जी पर विश्वास मत रखिये।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जब यह दूसरे देशों के मामले में दखल देते हैं तो मुक्ति सेना की बात करते हैं, लेकिन जहाँ उन का अपना कोई सवाल आता है वहाँ कहते हैं कि वह उनके धान्तरिक मामलों में दखल है। यह सब देखते हुए आज की बहस संतुष्ट हो जाता है कि उन में कितना देशप्रेम है।

श्री मन्दी रेणु चट्वाणी : आप में कितनी देशभक्ति है, सब कोई जानते हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अब मैं दो शब्द नेपाल के बारे में कहूंगा। नेपाल हमारा पड़ोसी है और हम सब जानते हैं कि किस तरह से वहाँ के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने देश की धाजारी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लिया था। आज वह जेल में हैं, उन के घनशान की बात भी बनती है। हम लोगों की एक तरह से जिम्मेदारी भी है, खास कर भारत सरकार की, कि वहाँ की स्थिति जो बिगड़ती जा रही है वह किसी तरह से सम्भले। मैं नहीं चाहता कि वह वहाँ के धान्तरिक मामलों में दखल दे, लेकिन फिर भी दोस्ताना तरीके से उसे गुलामाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। इसी तरह से सिक्किम और भूटान के लिये भारत सरकार को काम करना चाहिये। सबाह मसिबरे से काम ले कर वह ऐसा कर सकती है।

वह जो बड़ी पच्छी चर्चा यहाँ चल रही है, माननीय सदस्य जो हैं उस में वे सरकार की निम्ना ही करते हैं, वैदेशिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में। किन्तु मैं भारत सरकार की वैदेशिक नीति की तारीफ भी करूँगा। एक माने में भारत की वैदेशिक नीति

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

बहुत सफल रही है और इस मामले में मैं प्रधान मंत्री को बधाई देता हूँ। वह यह कि विदेशों से जो बड़े बड़े लोग यहाँ आते हैं उनके स्वागत में इस गरीब मुल्क का हजारों और करोड़ों रुपया पानी की तरह बहाने में बे जरूर सफल रहे। जब विलायत की महारानी आई थी तब इस तरहसे इस गरीब मुल्क का पंसा खर्च किया गया कि शायद कोई विलायत का वाइसराय भी मात हो जाता। अभी मैं बम्बई गया था, जब वहाँ पर रानी की विजिट हो रही थी तब एक प्रसंग में निकला कि वहाँ पर करोड़ों रुपये रानी का स्वागत करने में खर्च हो रहे हैं। उसी प्रसंग में निकला कि :

“जनता कहे पानी पानी, नेहरू कहे रानी रानी”

फिर एक समाचारपत्र “जनमुक्त” कलकत्ता से निकलता है, जहाँ पर हमारे इलियाम साहब रहते हैं। उस में लिखा था :

“भायो हम सब ढोपें पनकी

यही राय हुई है जवाहरलाल की।”

फिर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार जयपुर और बनारस में रानी का स्वागत हुआ उस की जिम्मेदारी भी हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय पर है। जयपुर महाराज तो इस हद तक बढ़ गये कि उन्होंने भाषा व्यक्त की कि जो उस स्वागत के अन्दर आये वह एक विशेष प्रकार के वस्त्र पहन कर आये। मैं राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने उस की परवाह नहीं की, और उसका बिरोध भी किया। वह तो एक नंगा नृत्य था। ऐसा लगता था कि इस देश में कोई दूसरे की सरकार है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की जो घटनाएँ देश में घटती हैं वे न घटें, इस तरह की चीजें और न बढ़ें।

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Mr. Chairman, I thank you very much for calling me. As one listened to the Prime Minister's remarks when he initiated the Debate on the Demands of his Ministry, one felt a little dis-

turbed, concerned and anxious because of certain references those remarks carried. The Prime Minister has said that soon the correctness and the strength of the Indian position will dawn on the Chinese. One would wish very much, Sir, that there was some justification, there were some grounds for such an optimistic view. The House and the country would very much like and would feel deeply grateful to our Prime Minister if he were kind enough to tell us on what grounds and on what basis and on what justification is this hope expressed: that the strength and correctness of the Indian position will dawn upon the Chinese.

Mr. Chairman, I should here like to say one thing. Were the remarks of the Prime Minister prompted by a desire not to appear to be striking a discordant note when the winds of change have begun to flow across the whole world and there is a possibility of rapprochement between the great powers and the super powers, as he described them? Maybe, that was one reason that he did not want it to appear, when there was a possibility of a settlement between the major powers, that here in India, they were using a warlike language. That is one possibility.

There is another possibility as to why he made this remark about the correctness of Indian position dawning on the Chinese. He was perhaps in a remote manner, in his own way, trying to respond to the reported remarks of the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi who is said to have made a speech in Jakarta yesterday. If that is so, it is a very strange case of political Micawberism: some day something will happen that seems to be our basis. We do not see any justification; we do not see any ground for such an optimistic view.

I am going to submit to this House enough evidence that we have to be on our guard and we cannot be going on sticking our head in our own illusions completely ignoring the realities that are surrounding us. Having given this possible interpretation for the

reasons of the Prime Minister's remarks regarding the change of China's policy, one is reminded of this very little Sanskrit shloka which in the absence of good, powerful and adequate reasons which could be adduced here:

रात्रिर्गमिष्यति भविष्यति सुप्रभातम्

अस्वानुदेष्यति हस्तिष्यति पंकज श्री ।

इत्थं विचिन्तयति काशगणे द्विरेफे

हा हन्त हन्त नदिनीं गज उज्जहार ॥

It means: the night will go, the sun will break, the dawn will come; the lotus will open and I will get out.

This seems to have been the philosophy of the weak and it proved a fatal philosophy. This morning, as Acharya Kripalani has pointed out, this is how the Prime Minister has enunciated the danger. But I do not think he analysed it.

But in his own way, with the knowledge of history which he does display whenever he so chooses he had on an earlier occasion enunciated the danger that was lying before the country:

"We know enough history to realise that a strong China is normally an expansionist China and we feel that the two factors—the great push towards industrialisation of that country and the amazing pace of its population increase, taken together, would create the most dangerous situation."

15 hrs.

I would ask the Prime Minister to tell us: have we discarded this analysis? Have we resiled from this position? Has that danger in any way minimised? What are the reasons on which such an analysis is based today? The country needs to be told and this House has got a right to demand it. He said, "the population problem creates an explosive situation". The population today is 670 million. Has

it in any way changed? He said on an earlier occasion,

"As I said, we saw that the combination of the two factors was likely to create a very novel and a very dangerous situation for India as well as for others, particularly because of China's somewhat inherent tendency to be explosive when she is strong."

She is strong and she has got a united Central Government. It does not look nice, I agree; it seems to be denigrating a nation. But again and again, we have seen that phenomenon in history. The Prime Minister said, added to this inherent tendency is the pressure of population plus the intoxication that comes from successful industrial and political revolutions and the confidence which comes when a nation can boast, as the Chinese Defence Minister says, "Within five years, we will be having a standing militia of 200 million." All these factors, the Prime Minister said, create not a normality, but an abnormality of mind and that is our misfortune. These are the Prime Minister's words:

"It has considerable strength along with an abnormal state of mind. This is a dangerous thing."

Finally, it was the Prime Minister who said to this House:

"But I doubt if there is any country in the world which cares less for peace than China today."

Have we discarded this? Have we taken into consideration the implications of this, as he stated? If so, are we trying to evolve a policy which will be adequate to meet this danger? What are the measures which we are taking? How are we going to rouse the nation to this kind of thing? I entirely agree with our friends on the right that indulging in a hate China campaign must not be there. But there is this reality and I will draw the

[Shri Nath Pai]

attention of the House to this grim reality.

First, enough has been said about the fine work done by the official team and one will feel that this new spirit, this new vigour, displayed in their work will be gradually replacing that law and order mentality, which sent that kind of note to China that "your soldiers do not come with visas". I am glad that there is this new vigour, new imagination, in the new teams that are beginning to lead our country and that the old stereotyped narrow-groove attitude is gradually yielding place to this new spirit of vitality and determination.

How does China behave towards us? Have we, after having stated the dangers, taken into consideration what this report has to say? This report has not only produced mountains of uncontested evidence which confirms the stand of India, but it has produced a far more vital thing. It is the evidence of the way China wants to honour her pledge, the belief we put in her during all these years. Take the question of *Panchsheel*. We enunciated it jointly and made it the pillar, the main plank of our foreign policy. What does China, who was the co-author, co-parent of that policy, do about it? This is very interesting.

This *Panchsheel* stipulates honouring the territorial integrity of the co-signatory. What happened? When she signed it, she had undisclosed claims over 50,000 square miles of our territory. When the question was raised, the Chinese replied that it is part of the sovereignty of a nation to raise claims when and as it suits the nation. An extraordinary principle! Since the time of Bismarck, we have not seen such a principle, that too enunciated towards a friend, an ally, a partner, as we had thought India and China will be in the building of new China.

I take the next point—the sanctity of the treaty. How does China rea-

pect them? Here is the paragon of beauty which I can cite. The Chinese produced only two large maps—one was of 1918 and the other was of 1948. Both the maps belonged to the Defence Ministry of China, new China and old China. When it was pointed out by the Indian team that these maps were secret maps and they cannot use secret evidence to substantiate their claim, this is their reply: The Indian side even advanced the argument that secret maps should not be used as evidence for the boundary. These are the Chinese words expressing surprise, because the poor Indian team said, "We never knew of the maps. You never published them. How can you use those maps against us when we have never had the chance of challenging them?" They said that "this can only be interpreted as an unjustifiable limitation on the Chinese side's evidence." This is one.

Take another evidence, viz., how far China wants to respect her treaty obligations. Can we ignore this evidence given by her own official team so many times, repeatedly in every page of this book? The Chinese Government will respect treaties when it suits its claims and will not respect when they do not conform to the Chinese claims. The report states:

"China will respect treaties made by past Governments of China as and when it suits the present Chinese Government."

What a cynical disregard for international obligations which any power takes upon itself when it assumes power! We remain bound by all the treaties and those treaties were not treaties between unequals, but treaties entered into between two equals. This is another factor which we have to bear in mind.

In regard to the traditional boundary, another extraordinary principle has been enunciated. How do you define your border? Is there such a

thing as the sanctity of traditional boundary? This is the Chinese reply:

"This will depend upon the strength of China at a particular hour."

This is no propaganda. These are the words of the Chinese team:

"The Chinese side had also ascertained that traditional boundaries tend to change continuously and this change must be due to the strength or weakness of the State concerned."

China is now strong and so she can go on changing her boundary. One can go on citing instances after instances like this of the way the Chinese want to honour their treaty obligations and the trust and faith we placed in her.

There is one more example and I would like to bring it to your notice. It is the uncovering of the mind of China, the exposure or disclosure of its long plan of strategy, which we can ignore only at peril to ourselves. This is revealed by this document, which we must study, take to our mind and act accordingly. Here is one passage which is very important:

"The Chinese said that the McMahon line was illegal". Where was the authority? The authority was some ecclesiastical document, used by whom? A document used by that 'degenerate renegade' Lama! Sometimes the authority of the Lama can be invoked when it suits China. But when our side cited this particular treaty which suits India's case, it was pointed out that that particular treaty was made by the Dalai Lama and he has no authority to make such a treaty. A treaty of Dalai Lama is invoked when it suits to substantiate the Chinese claim, but that is cynically disregarded, thrown away and not allowed to be entertained when it conforms to India's. It is this kind of thing which shocks and bewilders us. But it should at the same time serve to awaken us. All this might perhaps be dismissed as

the report of a team of young officials. But here is the basic philosophy that lies behind it and we should take it very seriously.

I would like to read out the words of Comrad Mao Tse-tung, the Chairman of the mighty People's Republic of China. What is the strategy? Here are the foundations of her great strategy towards India. This is the basic strategy that is being implemented. These are the selected works. This is the comment that has appeared in the Red Flag:

"Our strategy is to pit one against ten, while our tactic is to pit ten against one."

Who is the one? The one in this case against whom the ten are to be pitted is India. The one in the first case is mighty China. Here is further elaboration of this.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South-West): Who are the ten?

Shri Nath Pal: The ten are the neighbours which are to be isolated, to be softened, to be misled.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): How can you misplace a country?

Shri Nath Pal: I am coming to that; if I am misquoting, correct me. Here is what Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said.

"Comrade Mao Tse-tung has always emphasised that to fight a battle needs serious preparation and no battle should be fought unless preparations have been made beforehand and the outcome is assured."

We ask: why did you not raise your claims? Because we were not ripe; the occasion had not come; the time was not opportune. When is the time opportune? When India has been isolated; when the necessary strength has been created: What is the guarantee? The guarantee must be that success is assured and then we will use

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our rights, because that is our conception of our sovereign rights. Absolutely overwhelming forces must be mustered—two, three, four or sometimes even five or six times the enemy's strength—so as to completely wipe out the enemy. This is what he has said. We go on chanting the mantram of *Panchsheel*, but these are the ten principles which are being emphasised at every cadre teaching in China. I am quoting the *People's China* and other official documents.

Shri Muhammed Elias: When was it? Is it recent?

Shri Nath Pai: This is very recent; 19th October, 1960. Is this ancient? Is it archaic? Now, Sir—I am reading:

"As Comrade Mao Tse-tung has always stressed it is necessary to split the enemy and to be skilful in making use of the enemy's contradictions to smash the enemy piecemeal, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has constantly emphasised the need to unite with all the forces that can be united with including even temporary allies or neutral forces, and appropriate forms of struggle and means will have to be used. Even Pakistan can be aligned."

Here is the real meaning. Sir, people were bewildered, as to how People's China, revolutionary China, China which stands for a new order can compromise with Marshal Ayub Khan. We were bewildered. Here is the key to it. They say:

"Take temporary allies;" howsoever temporary and unreliable they may be, if it suits our purpose let us unite with them and beat the common enemy. The common enemy in this particular case is India.

Take, Sir, another instance. They have been chiding me to give them the original evidence. I am quoting Ma Tse-tung correctly, here is another

one. In a book that deals with contradictions this is said. This is a new theory. Two principles are mainly taught in China today. One of them is the theory of contradiction. This is what Comrade Mao Tse-tung says what Comrade Mao Tse-tung says about it:

"Contradictions are of two types: antagonistic and non-antagonistic contradiction. The former are the classical contradictions of Marxist ideology, contradictions between hostile classes and hostile social systems. These contradictions cannot be resolved except by force."

This is the basic theory that is being taught today. I am not going to indicate that there is going to be a large-scale invasion of our country. But here is the mind that is at work, here is the strategy, here are the proclaimed aims and philosophy to which they adhere, which they hug to their bosom, which they believe and which they want to see triumph in this part of the world. These are the words. Where do we fit in in this picture? A recent publication has appeared. The name of that publication is *Triumph of the Five Principles*. Where does India come in in this triumph of the five principles? There is a map attached to that publication. This map has four categories into which the Asian world is divided by the Chinese leaders. What are those categories? They are: those which are dominated by the imperialists, those which are occupied by the imperialists, those which are allied to socialist power—which in this country means, of course, People's China and those which are pure socialists like China, North Viet Nam and North Korea. Where does India come? We would have thought, we would have hoped, we would have been grateful if we had been regarded at least as neutral, non-aligned, non-committed. No. We are put in the category of those under the domination of the imperialists. And you know what one does when one comes under

the domination of imperialism. Here is the philosophy how they deal with those who come under imperialist domination.

Today, Sir, there has been another speech. Perhaps, if the Prime Minister was trying to reply to the chord struck by the Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister in Jakarta that let us not quarrel, simultaneously there was a broadcast from the Chinese radio published in today's and also yesterday's papers—the News Agency carried it—of an article which appeared in People's China "India being built as the main bastion of anti-Communism". Has that really been so? Acharya Kripalani this morning pointed out that China regards us as basically opposed to socialism. We pride ourselves on being a country that is gradually, with innumerable difficulties, but steadily going in the direction of socialism. But our Chinese allies and neighbours regard us as a bastion of anti-communism, as a power that is manufacturing quarrel and struggle. To do what? To oppose China and to beat the progressive forces in this country. We know whom they mean when they refer to the progressive forces. This is the philosophy which is their main strategy.

How is China proceeding? This morning again Acharya Kripalani made some reference. I will draw the attention of this House to this significant factor. How is China proceeding? It was India and it was our Prime Minister who introduced China to the Asian family, who ushered China on the Asian stage. Today we find the spectacle that China is using every means available to her to push us from the Asian stage. She stood trembling in the wings of Asian stage, and it was the friendly hand of the Indian Prime Minister which introduced it, which ushered Mr. Chou-En-lai and new China on the Asian stage, which brought her into the Asian family. And, today no means is bad enough if India can be discredited, can be slandered and can be malign.

How is it being achieved? Look at this struggle. Look at the dispute that is going on.

What is China's interpretation. They say they are good people, they want co-existence, they want peace, they want *Panchsheel*, and it is this bad India and some mad people here who want to create a synthetic struggle, to create a synthetic trouble. According to them the problem is unreal, it does not exist. This is the plea that is being made. To our shock, because of the negligence, because of the self-complacency of Government, because of the colossal neglect of Asia and what the Asian people feel, this kind of Chinese propaganda, unfortunately for us, is beginning to carry weight.

Tawe the Burmese who have been traditionally our allies and great friends, what do they say when Mr. Chou En-lai goes. The counter-part of Bharat Ratna was coined on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Chou En-lai. He was called the grand defender of peace. There is a meaning to it. There is a significance to it.

Again, yesterday, Sir, it was not the Chinese radio which first brought to our notice the plea of the Chinese Government. It was the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, Mr. Subandrio who told: "We hear that the Chinese are not wanting quarrel, struggle, war or conflict. They want peace. They want this to be settled peacefully."

Sir, there is a counterfeit *Panchsheel* that is going round the Asian countries. It is this counterfeit that has been coined in Peking, and according to Gresham's Law what is true in economics is happening in the political field. The true, genuine, passionate *Panchsheel* which we hug, which we uphold, which is the main plank is being pushed out by the counterfeit *Panchsheel* that is being manufactured there. How is it being sold? There is a well-knit pattern. It is like the five principles. There, in China, everything has a plan. The Chinese mind is a clear

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mind, is a lucid mind, is a logical mind. Everything it does, it does not do in our wobbly way or in our stumbling way, it does everything with precision, thoroughness and perfection.

Here are the seven methods or the seven pillars used. What are those? Isolate those countries, our neighbours, and, at the same time, soften those countries. How is this double objective to be achieved? It is by signing friendship treaties and non-aggression pacts. Is it anything wrong to sign them? Not at all. But let us remember that China had dispute with all these countries. They had disputes pending with Burma, with Indonesia, with India, with Nepal. But suddenly, the day the dispute with India came to the fore they rushed about every Asian capital and signed treaties of non-aggression and friendship. There is a meaning behind it. As soon as they found that the plank of *Panch-sheel* was beginning to totter and they were likely to come to be discredited, they took initiative and they went round explaining to Asia that they wanted to reach an agreement with Indonesia, with Cambodia, with Nepal, with Burma and others. They also said that the bad, intransigent, unreasonable, war-like, imperialist dominated India did not want to sign a peace treaty.

The second method was by trade. Has it been known—does our Ministry sometimes analyse these simple things—that the Chinese trade in this area since 1952 to 1957 has increased two-fold? It has been doubled. I concede that it is the legitimate right of any sovereign nation. Our Government will be the first to welcome it. But there again is a pattern. In 1958 China gave a test of what she wanted to do. Suddenly the Chinese textiles were released. What happened? In the whole South-East Asia the Indian textile market collapsed over-night. There is a pattern about these treaties and trade. What is it? Ceylon was asked to buy rice in exchange for Chinese rubber. But there was a pattern of

pricing so that these countries like Ceylon, like Burma, which have one staple crop on which their economy depends to a certain extent will be orientated, will be bound down to China.

The third process is aid. China has a right to give aid. But see the pattern. Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, it will interest you to know that there are 600 Chinese technicians—as a neighbour I think it is worthwhile and it is my duty to study China—I find these figures very interesting and inspiring, but mostly they frighten and shock us and it is only our Government that ignores—helping a country like Yemen. There is a meaning behind it.

The fourth is the radio. It will interest you to know what masterly use of the radio is being made by the Chinese. 384 hours broadcast is given to South East Asia on medium waves and the main theme is the project on of China, peaceful China, mighty China, friendly China, but unconquerable China, as against this there is the capitalist, bourgeois, imperialist-dominated India, which does not want peace, which wants war. This is the image of India that is being created. What does the External Affairs Ministry do in regard to our propaganda? It is pathetic what they are broadcasting on short-wave. Is it not a fact that we are continuing to broadcast to China on short-wave when the Chinese Government has removed all short-wave receivers, and all the receivers in today's China are medium-wave? We do not broadcast anything to them. The Chinese have ceased to jam Indian programmes because no longer is it necessary for them to jam the Indian programmes since we have co-operated with them by broadcasting something which no Chinese citizen can listen to. And this Government was not raising a hate campaign against China. It was broadcasting something to continue the basis of the friendship which one would have thought was worth continuing.

Then there is another thing. How are the Chinese citizens being used?

The Chinese citizens are being used as a new Trojan horse. It hurts us to make that kind of a charge against a neighbour, but that is a fact. Look at the activities of the National Bank of China. What is happening? Suddenly it has extended its activities throughout South East Asia, if you take into account the investments it has made to help people. Whom does it offer help? It offers help to those who according to the present Chinese conception of Marxist-Leninist doctrine of abolition of all private property, are little shop-keepers, little bankers and little businessmen. They are all being helped by this Bank. Where? Not in China. That is not allowed there. Of course, in Burma, in Indonesia, in India. They are being assisted there and a mighty Trojan horse is being built there. There is the radio, these are the friendship treaties, these are the banks, these are the trade and this is the pattern that is being gradually developed there.

What do we do to meet this kind of challenge, this philosophy, this strategy? The aims of that policy and everything has been made abundantly clear. I would like to say one or two things here. Will the Government of India continue to take the same attitude towards the Chinese problem, from day to day, from week to week? If they, i.e., the Chinese, are sweet, we jump at it and of course, say it is a triumph of Panchsheel. If they are angry, if we see its manifestation as we saw in Ladakh, then, of course, we express temporary anger, but we refuse to say one thing which was once stated by the Prime Minister himself, namely, this is a long-term problem before India and it requires a long-term strategy and policy. I am sorry to say this, that this vital problem which is so much intimately and inextricably connected with the very existence of this country as a free and independent democracy is being treated by the Government as a party matter. Even at this late hour, we appeal to the Government, and particularly to the Prime Minister, to treat the Chinese problem as a national pro-

blem, and not the concern of merely one party. When India's sovereignty is concerned, when our frontiers are violated, every Indian is concerned with this and it is not a question of party labels. Everyone who regards this as his country, his motherland, his holy land, his father land, barring a negligible minority of our people...

An Hon. Member: Obvious.

Shri Nath Pai: I never say what is obvious.

An Hon. Member: What is this minority?

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Chairman, all are concerned with this issue. But what is being done to take them into confidence, to raise the nation's confidence by saying: these are the Chinese plans and these are the Chinese designs? Let us hope that the Government would awake at least this late hour and awaken the people and take them into confidence.

I would say one thing about this. The Prime Minister used to mock and ridicule those who have the misfortune of disagreeing with him. In this connection, may I, Sir, once again be permitted to quote:

न श्रयः सततं नेजो न नित्यं व्येसी क्षमा ।
तस्मान्नित्यं क्षमा ततः पंडितं पवादिता ॥

It is not always good to be talking of peace. There is time for peace and there is time for being firm. He, in order to ridicule some—and he has succeeded there—and put them into discomfiture—he has succeeded there also—says things which, in the long run, after the temporary gain of putting to ridicule those who disagree and the temporary discomfiture of his fellow patriots, on whom alone he will have to depend in the last resort when the hour of settlement comes, these remarks which come out of anger which come out of annoyance with us perhaps, give strength and support to the case of China in her present stand.

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May I quote one or two examples in this connection? As late as after the publication of this report, in reply to a question raised in this House, the Prime Minister told Shri Ranga that the question of Karakoram did not arise. We are sorry to say that our team tried to raise this and it was the Chinese side which said that this question does not arise. How surprising that these very statements should have come from the Prime Minister.

Take the other example of the Prime Minister. Here, the Prime Minister is talking about our rights in Ladakh and this is what he said in reply to some criticisms:

"What is more, during British rule, so far as I know, this area was neither inhabited by any people, nor were there any outposts."

He further says:

"I do not know to whom it belonged."

Note every word which is used here to ridicule us, to mock at us, to prove us in the wrong. All these words are taken advantage of by the astute and dedicated Chinese against India to weaken us, to put us in the wrong. Our team produced mountains of incontestable evidence, but the Chinese, instead of quoting any evidence, flung in the face of our team, apart from these two maps which gave only very scrappy evidence, these very same remarks of the great Prime Minister of India. We would plead, therefore, with him that our disagreements are disagreements at home, let us not say things in anger and annoyance which only weakens the Indian side and gives comfort and strength to our opponents. I am still refraining myself from using the word "enemy" with regard to China, because we are conscious of this kind of restraint on which we agreed. He has got the habit of saying "People want us to be strong. What do they mean by that? War? We do not want war." Are all possible avenues limited to war or abject sur-

render and acquiescence in the occupation of our territories? Are there no other methods open to us? What steps should we take? How are we taking the initiative in this regard?

My plea to him will be that we do not want to go to war; nor do we want to have abject surrender to or acquiescence in Chinese occupation of any part of Asia. But what do we do to rouse the people? Are we taking any steps? Are we not allowing the whole initiative to pass to China and allow not only Asia but the whole world to be deluded and put in the dark regarding the true merits of this case, because India allowed the initiative to pass through its fingers? We would plead, therefore, that we must save ourselves from this encirclement, this diplomatic encirclement of this country, this diplomatic blockade that is growing round us. We must break through it because truth lies on our side, justice is on our side, evidence is on our side and the whole record is on our side. This House will dedicate itself to see the country will dedicate itself to see that India shall not be disturbed and that we, and Chinese, once our allies, will join in the mighty enterprise of building a new Asia which never again in its history shall be occupied.

Let not the criterion of the success of the Foreign Ministry's handling of our foreign affairs be the certificates given by this authority or that authority. Ultimately, as he himself stated in this House, the criterion will be how far we succeed through the instrumentality of that foreign policy in defending the vital interests of our country. With regard to that, I am afraid, I have my mental reservation before saying that the Demands may be granted. It may be a great day, it may be a golden day when the Foreign Minister will rise in this House and tell us that not a single inch of the territory of India, which we inherited on the 15th of August, 1947 is under any enemy, under foreign occupation. When a Foreign Minister can declare it on the floor of this House, we will

be glad, we will be happy to sanction all the Demands that the Foreign Minister will demand. We want to see this much....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude.

Shri Nath Pal: I speak very rarely in this House. Now I am speaking after nine months. Would you kindly grant me a little more time?

Mr. Chairman: I had already given him thirty minutes.

Shri Nath Pal: I will finish in a few minutes.

There is the question of South Africa. One is glad that, thanks to the energetic efforts, along with Mr. Nkrumah and the Prime Minister of Malaya, our Prime Minister played a leading role in seeing that South Africa left the Commonwealth. But this, I think, at best, is the end of the beginning. Things are happening, events are accumulating, in South Africa, in South Rhodesia, in South West Africa and Portuguese Angola. There is the piling of dynamites which may explode, which may cause convulsions, which will plunge the whole of South Africa in a tragedy greater than what we are witnessing today in Congo. Whereas, generally speaking, broadly speaking, to borrow a favourite phrase of the Prime Minister, colonialism is, on the whole, perhaps on the retreat because of the upsurge of nationalism in Africa and because of the pressure of world opinion. But there is this danger of another great monster raising its head and causing convulsions, causing a mighty explosion, throughout the continent, from whose consequences we cannot expect to be safe, which is likely to explode as a result of the policy of Dr. Verwoerd and Mr. Roy Welensky and other upholders of the racial policy in Africa. It is not enough to see that South Africa is expelled. The Government of India will have to take a lead to see that this policy is defeated.

13:30 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

There is the question of the Congo. Without any reservation we say that broadly and largely our Government has played an eminent role in tackling this very dangerous position. We hope we will continue to uphold the authority of the United Nations and of the rule of law. I am very glad to make a reference to one young M.P., though he happens to be from the other side, Shri Rameshwar Rao, who played such a notable part in this mission. We are all happy about his achievement and his performance there. But I should like to say this with regard to the Congo. We hope that the authority of the United Nations and of the rule of law as symbolised by it will triumph there, but we would like our Government to exercise one caution, one vigilance there and it is this. We will have to warn Mr. Tshombe and the like of him that the Indian soldiers who have gone there, whatever may be our constitutional quarrels with regard to their despatch without Parliament being consulted in the matter, enjoy the confidence of the whole nation and India will not put up with their attitude. We shall anxiously be watching and observing their welfare, their security and, of course, their ultimate success as an instrument of world peace. Mr. Tshombe must be told and the Indian Government must ensure that this kind of pointing of guns shall not deter us or deflect us from the duty for which we have despatched our soldiers there.

May I, in conclusion, say one word about something which is so intimate? We have seen the rising dangers to democracy in the surrounding countries. We had also said how vitally this is our concern to know what is happening in Nepal, not by way of interference in the internal affairs of our neighbour. Far from that, but there is a duty that transcends the finesse and subtleties of protocol. Nepal, whatever happens there, concerns us. If she triumphs, it brings

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joy. If she is in difficulty and adversity, it hurts us and causes us concern. When the news of the onslaught on democracy came, it definitely caused concern. Now, added to it is the element that has been created by the news of the hunger-strike by that valiant fighter for freedom. I think it is not exaggeration to describe Shri B. P. Koirala as the standard-bearer of democracy in that country. We recall with pride and also with concern the days when he acted as a comrade in arms when we were struggling for the independence of this country. I am quite sure many on that side, perhaps on all sides, share our concern for his safety, well-being and a long life for him because his life cannot be separated for many of us who know him, from the history of his country and from the development of democracy in that land.

As the bell has been rung and as I had promised that I would be concluding, though I could have referred to many things, with these remarks I conclude my speech.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this House has listened to two learned speeches, that is, those of Acharya Kripalani and Shri Nath Pai, which, I may say, are characterised by great wisdom, forethought and patriotic fervour. I had the privilege of taking part in the debate on the international situation twice before. Then I had pointed out that the world was growing more and more tumultuous and turbulent and that unrest was being spread from country to country. I had also pointed out that the Chinese aggression had not receded and that this constituted a permanent threat to the safety and integrity of India. I had also pointed out that peace for which our hon. Prime Minister is so anxious could be achieved in two ways, either through appeasement or through strength.

Though a few months have passed the international situation has not improved in any way. On the other hand it is worsening. The position in

the Congo is becoming more and more precarious after the killing of Lumumba. Four warring groups are fighting among themselves. This worsening of the situation has necessitated India to send a large number of troops to work under the command of U.N.O.

It was agreed at the U.N.O. that any action to be taken in the Congo should be taken only by the troops of the South African nations. Some South African nations did send their troops, but subsequently some of them withdrew. I cannot understand how Indian troops were indentured for, because though I very much like that U.N.O. action, should be supported in the interest of world peace, India by sending her troops directly to the Congo, with an Indian being the sole representative of the Secretary-General of the U.N.O., has undertaken a very big responsibility. I do not know which other countries are going to send their troops. As I see it, the situation is very critical. There are four groups. There is Lumumba's group inspired by the Communists, Kasavubu's, Colonel Mobutu's and Tshombe's. But anyhow I feel, whether India has taken a right step or a wrong step, that the U.N.O., which is an international body, is the only body which can achieve peace. If it is given good co-operation its mission should succeed.

The international situation has not cleared on account of the unhelpful attitude of the Russian Premier. Mr. Khrushchev has been insisting that the Secretary-General should resign or should be dismissed. He has withheld his support. He has declared that he is not going to recognise him nor is he going to take part in U.N.O.'s affairs. These things show that the international situation is becoming increasingly complicated wherein one has to be very careful. Every nation has to be very careful.

The theatre of the activities of these powers, unhealthy elements, is now being shifted from the Congo to South

East Asia. Laos has become another troublesome spot. We find that there actual civil war is going on and the Communist countries are giving active aid to one section. Russia and China have been supplying them with arms and ammunition. They have been supplying them with aeroplanes. This has made the situation there very critical. Laos emerged out as a State in the year 1954 as a result of an international agreement. It emerged out as a State out of the French Union. Since then there has been war. It is unfortunate that whenever a country is released from colonialism or serfdom, other blocs take advantage of the internal dissension and go on helping one bloc with a view to see that that new colony or that new country that has emerged out is aligned to them. That is what has happened in Laos. There was some internal trouble and at once the Communists were on the scene. They began to give active help to one section with the result that the whole situation there is very nebulous. It was accepted when Laos was created a new State that it must be a neutral, sovereign free State. That was the agreement arrived at at Geneva by all the nations concerned. That agreement is being violated by these Communist countries.

What should be the attitude of India towards Laos because Laos is so near to us? It is in South East Asia. It concerns us more intimately than the Congo or any other country. Our policy towards Laos must be determined with reference to the aggression and the policy that China has been adopting against India because China has been playing a vital part in the affairs of Laos. It is her desire to see that Laos is included in the communist bloc. We must adopt our policy in this context. It has been pointed out that it is the intention of China to build a fort-wall of communist bloc all around India. It has been pointed out that China has been wooing all the South-East Asian countries. I do not know what the future position of Nepal and Bhutan will be. It is better we meddle very little in their affairs. It must be admitted that it is the desire of China to see that all the coun-

tries in South-East Asia become the satellites of China just as all the countries in Eastern Europe have become the satellites of Russia. It must be understood that though Russia pretends that she is often interfering, it must be admitted that nearly 13 to 15 countries in East Europe have become the satellites of Russia. Rumania, Lithuania, Albania, Hungary—all these have become the satellites of Russia. Similarly, Russia is trying her best to see that the African countries also become their satellites. Now, China also wants to pursue the same policy and it is her desire to see that all countries in South-East Asia also become the satellites of China.

This must be borne in mind by India, by the hon. Prime Minister. If Laos is allowed to become a communist country, then, I am afraid, all the countries around Laos will come under communist influence and that will constitute a great threat, a great danger to India's integrity and India's freedom.

Often, Western Powers are accused of imperialism. I think, my communist friends are always fond of accusing America and Britain, of their imperialistic tendency. I may point out that they are no longer imperialistic. It must be said to their credit that they have been releasing colonies from serfdom, from colonialism. Till now, more than 13 colonies have been released and they have got an independent status and they have an honoured place in the U.N.O. Even this morning, we read that some colony has become quite independent. I can say that they have no territorial ambition or any desire to build more colonies. On the other hand, what about these communist countries? It has been pointed out by Acharya Kripalani that they are obsessed with an imperialistic policy of their own. It is their desire to see that the entire world becomes communist. It is in pursuance of this dogma, it is in pursuance of this policy that they have been creating trouble in every country. There is no country where there is trouble in which Russia and China have not got in.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What about SEATO and CENTO? Are those by Russians?

Shri Mohammed Imam: I am coming to SEATO and CENTO. They do not want any country to be aligned with them. They want that every country should be safe and every country should enjoy peace. They are not guided by this policy of China or Russia. Mr. Khrushchev also once expressed openly that he wants to see that communist flag flies over every country. He has made an open declaration. That is an imperialistic policy of communism. That is much more dangerous.

Now, America and Britain have no counterparts in every country to help them. Their parties or affiliations are confined to only two or three countries. On the other hand, Russia and China have got their representatives or people in every country who owe allegiance to them or share their views.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Swatantra Party is here.

Shri Mohammed Imam: It is only here to combat with communism.

Coming to China, about which we all feel so sore, I am very sorry to say that the Prime Minister is gradually coming down. He is not the same Prime Minister; he has not got the same determination which he had when this Chinese aggression was brought to our notice. In the beginning, the Prime Minister declared openly and categorically that he would not have any negotiations or any talk with Chou En-lai unless this aggression was withdrawn. That was the thing and we all hailed it and we supported it. He then also said that he would not meet Chou En-lai either in China or in India unless he showed a spirit of compromise. But, when Chou En-lai offered to go to India and negotiate with him, the Prime Minister readily agreed to it though a section of this House did protest against such a move, against the change in the attitude, because we felt that the visit of the Chinese Prime Minister would not achieve anything concrete; on the

other hand, it will create more complexity. Anyhow, the Chinese Prime Minister came here, stayed here for two or three days. They had some talks and they appointed two official committees to discuss the matter and explore the avenues of compromise. The two official committees did meet for a number of times. Each Committee produced its own evidence but finally they parted, they disagreed. In fact, the gulf has become much wider and now we find that there is absolutely no prospect of any negotiations coming to a success.

Now, Sir, after that, the Prime Minister has not taken any tangible step, any concrete step. The stalemate continues. We would like to know what further action India is going to take. We are very much disheartened. The President in his opening address to Parliament said that only a peaceful approach would be made by the Government of India and nothing else. Only yesterday, the Prime Minister pointed out that wisdom should dawn on the Chinese people and the Chinese Prime Minister that they must realise their folly, that they must realise that they have Committed a mistake. It looks to me that our Prime Minister is gradually getting himself reconciled to the present situation. It looks to me that the sizeable portion of Indian territory which has been occupied by the Chinese is lost to us because I am quite certain that China will never realise that it has committed a mistake. China will never say that this territory is India's. China wants it for her own purpose. It is an illegal aggression.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time us up.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I am the only speaker from my Party.

Sir, it has been done with deliberate purpose. It has been explained clearly by Shri N. S. Pai and others that it is the desire of China to build a fort-wall of communism all around India and also to coerce India to become communist. In this she is aided by our own subversive elements. It is easy to

fight against external foes, but it is very difficult to fight against our own people.

I must humbly say that so far as China is concerned our Prime Minister's policy has been a failure. It has been a failure from the beginning. When China occupied portions in Ladakh and other places India was unaware of it. The Defence Ministry was unaware of it. Our Political Department was unaware of it. When China began to consolidate her position and construct roads India was unaware of it. It is only after three or four years that India detected that China has occupied a good portion of our territory.

Again, after this, what has India done? It has sent some mild protests. India must now come to a decision. The Prime Minister must come to a decision. Do you want that territory or not? Do you want to ensure the safety and integrity of India? Or do you want to become satellites and allow communism to spread and allow China to retain it? Because, China has a big army on the other side of the northern frontier. Chinese planes have been reconnoitring, and Russian planes also. There are Chinese agents. The future looks to me very dark and gloomy.

I have often said that it is not the occupation of this land or this territory that has been worrying me. What worries all of us most is the permanent fact, the permanent danger that has been created on the northern frontier. Till now our northern frontier was supposed to be impregnable. We thought nobody would cross the Himalayas and violate the sanctity or the integrity of India. Now what has happened? China has taken possession of the Himalayas. It is sitting on the northern border with a massive army and looking greedily, as Acharya Kripalani pointed out, on the Indian plateau. God alone knows, but it will be very easy for it to walk into India. That is the situation. A massive army has been placed by China there, and to our misfortune we have also placed a big

army there at great and prodigious cost. Now, under the Prime Minister's policy of 'wait and see', if we have to wait till wisdom dawns on the Chinese, till they realise their mistake, should we have our army there all along at a great cost? How long should we keep that army there? It is only effective and concrete action that will solve this problem.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): What is that? Let the hon. Member say it definitely.

Shri Mohammed Imam: My Communist friends have been asking me "what is the action you want?" I pointed out in my last speech that our foreign policy needs a little revision; especially, our non-alignment policy needs a little revision. I do not want that you must join this bloc or that bloc. I do not want that you should have any territorial ambitions. But with a view to guard our own country, for the safety of our own country, we must have some understanding with all democratic and freedom-loving nations.

I know this world is divided into two blocs. It is not the American bloc or the western bloc and the Russian bloc. But it is the democratic bloc and the totalitarian bloc. The totalitarian bloc wants to assert itself over the democratic bloc. "What is the action to be taken?" my hon. friend asks. I am of opinion that all democratic countries, all free nations, all peace-loving countries must come to an understanding and form themselves into a union with a view, not to make war on others, but to see that they work together for freedom, with the object of securing peace.

Secondly, there is the Commonwealth. I say that all democratic countries must come together as a first circle, and within that circle we have the Commonwealth. I am one of those who believe in the utility of the Commonwealth. It will certainly bring peace and do good to the country. All the Commonwealth countries must come together and see how best to safeguard the democracies.

[Shri Mohammed Imam]

Thirdly, if we allow the present state to continue, I am afraid that in course of time all the countries around India will align themselves with the Communist group. China has been wooing a large number of countries which are around India. It is to the interests of India that India, along with all the democratic countries, around India—Burma, Nepal and other countries—should get together and come to an understanding to help each other, including Pakistan also if it is a democracy. All these countries must come to an understanding and must decide for themselves that they remain within democracy and not go outside democracy. This is the only way of ensuring the integrity of India.

As I said, we are all one with the Prime Minister in defending India. We want to support him that peace should be secured. But peace can be attained only in three ways. It can be attained either through appeasement, or through negotiation or through strength. We find that negotiations have failed between India and China. Appeasement, I think, is what the present Government of India wants to adopt. I am sure our Prime Minister will not agree to have peace through appeasement. Then peace through strength is the matter to be considered. We must attain strength either through internal efforts or, as I said, by all democratic countries coming together and forming a union and resisting at any cost the totalitarian or the communist bloc from asserting itself.

श्री प्र० मू० तारिक : जनाब बेयरमैन साहब, मैं बजायत खारजा के मुताबिकता की तारीफ करता हूँ और हिन्दुस्तान के बजोरे-आजम को उन की खारजा पानिसी पर मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

शादर्य क़शगानी ने तकरीर करते हुए कांगो में हिन्दुस्तानी फ़ौजें भेजे जाने के मुताबिकता जिक्र किया। बजाये इस के कि वह इस बात ख़ुपर सी का इज़हार करते

और क़दर महसूस करते कि हम ने अपनी फ़ौजों को कांगो भेजा है कि वे वहाँ पर मुसीबतजदा लोगों की खिदमत करें, हम ने अपनी फ़ौजों को वहाँ जंग लड़ने के लिये नहीं बल्कि वहाँ के लोगों की खिदमत करने और वहाँ पर अमन कायम करने के लिये भेजा है, क़शगानी साहब ने यह ग़िसरा पढ़ कर मुताबा कि "मारे जहाँ का दर्द हमारे जिगर में है।" यकीनन मारे जहाँ का दर्द हमारे जिगर में होना चाहिये, अगर हमारे दिन में इन्सानियत है और यकीनन हिन्दुस्तान के बजोरे-आजम का दिल हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के अज़ाब की अक्वामी करता है और उस दिल में दयादर्दी है। मैं आचार्य साहब की खिदमत में एका और गिनाय अन्न करना चाहता हूँ —

दिल ही ता है न संगी खिरा दर्द से
भर न आये बारा।

आखिर यह दिन है, पत्थर तो नहीं है। अगर यकीनन यह दिन है, तो उस पर दुनिया के दुश्मन और मुसीबतों का अन्न होगा।

16 hrs.

मैं इस ऐयान और ख़ास तीर से अपने बजोरेआजम की तयज़ह अमरीका के सदर के तूमायन्दे के उस वयान की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जो उन्होंने ने अभी रावल-पिंडी में दिया था। उन से पूछा गया था कि काश्मीर के मामले में उन की क्या राय है, तो उन्होंने ने फ़रमाया :

"It is understood that Mr. Hariman assured President Ayub Khan that there had been no change in the U.S. position on the Kashmir issue."

जहाँ तक इस मसले का तात्बुक है अगर हम इस स्टेटमेंट को इन तपज़ों में लें तो यकीनन यह हिन्दुस्तान को एक परेशानी में डालने वाली बात होगी। अगर हम बैकग्राउंड को देखें और इस को देखें कि काश्मीर के मसले पर हकूमत अमरीका ने क्या ठस अलतयार

किया था तो यकीनन आप को मालुम हो जायगा कि अमरीका और बरतानिया ने उस रेजोल्यूशन के हक में बोट दिया था जोकि १९५७ में अफगाने मुताहिदा में पेश हुआ था और जिस में हिन्दुस्तान के हक, काश्मीरियों के हक को चैलेंज किया गया था और कहा गया था कि काश्मीर की प्राइन साज असेम्बली का फैसला अफगान मुताहिदा न मानेगा। जब तक अमरीका की हुकूमत उस फैसले से पाबन्द है, तब तक यकीनन अमरीका हमारा दोस्त नहीं हो सकता। हम अमरीका से भी ऐसी बातें हैं और दुनिया के लोगों से भी। लेकिन हम यह नहीं चाहते कि हमारे एक हक को जोकि नही हक है, आरों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये नगनीम न किया जाय और हमारे साथ इस किम्म का मलूक कोई करे। हमारा एक छोटा सा बन्ना अफगान मुताहिदा के सामने था और वह यह था कि जब तक यह कहने की जूरत नहीं की जाती अमरीका और बरतानिया की तरफ से कि वाकई पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर पर हमला किया है और वह एक हमलावर की हैसियत से काश्मीर में बैठा है, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वजीर आजम इस नूस्ते की वज्राहत करे।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो बैंक में सीएटी मूल्कों की मीटिंग हुई उस में फिर से काश्मीर के मसले को क्यों उठाया गया। आखिर वहां अफगानियन ऐसे मूल्कों की है जो कामनवेलथ के मरम्बर हैं और कामनवेलथ के लोग यकीनी तौर पर हमारी दोस्ती का एतराफ करते हैं और सब ऐसे हैं जो हमारे दोस्त हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यकीनन वे हमारे दोस्त हैं और अगर वे हमारी पोठ में छुरा घांपुता नहीं चाहते हैं तो उन को चाहिये या और शराफत का यह तकाजा था कि वे इस मसले को माने ही न देते। एक तरफ वे यह कहते हैं कि काश्मीर का मसला यकीनन कोई मसला नहीं है, काश्मीर के मसले का फैसला हो चुका है और जब वे दिन्ही आते हैं तो कहते हैं कि यह

मसला हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच का मसला है, तो फिर इन तमाम मुल्कों को काश्मीर के मसले को जेर बहस लाने का क्या हक है। मैं वजीर आजम की तबज्जह इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

एक और छोटी सी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। यह पब्लिसिटी डिबीजन के बारे में है। हमारे पब्लिसिटी डिबीजन के लोग नक्शों के बारे में और किताबों के बारे में यह बतलाने में ना-काम रहे हैं कि काश्मीर की सही हैसियत क्या है, उस की सही पोजिशन क्या है। मैं वजीर आजम से दर-खास्त करता हूँ कि अगर वह फंडस की कमी की वजह से या रकम की कमी की वजह से ऐसा नहीं कर सता है तो उस की रकम को बढ़ा दिया जाय लेकिन यह देखा जाये कि नक्शे चाहे जहां छाने हों, हिन्दुस्तान में छपते हों या बाहर, उन का ठीक जसाब बह दे। खस तौर पर हमारे दोस्त मुल्कों में, इंग्लैंड और अमेरिका में जब इस किम्म के नक्शे छपते हैं कि जिन में काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान या हिन्दु तगबुर नहीं किया जाता है तो क्या इस की यह वजह है कि हमारे पब्लिसिटी डिबीजन का फायर है या उन लोगों की और उन मुल्कों की शराफत की वजह से ऐसा होगा है। इस तरफ मैं वजीर आजम की तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ और पृथक् चाहता हूँ कि सही पोजिशन क्या है।

अरी चन्द दिन हुए मैं जागान गया था और वहां मैं ने अपनी एम्बेसी को देखा और मैं वजीर आजम के नांशिम में यह खीज नाना चाहता हूँ कि वहां की एम्बेसी को देख कर मैं बिल्कुल बी खूब नहीं हुआ। हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइन मिनिस्टर की तबज्जह और हिन्दुस्तान आने की रायन देन के पोस्टर इतने भदे तरीके से लगाये गये थे कि कुछ डिगना नहीं। हम उस पर धांपी रकमें खर्च करते हैं लेकिन जो हालत है वह यकीनी तौर पर काबिले मात्त है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वजीर आजम इस तरफ भी तबज्जह दें।

[श्री प्र० म० तारिक]

इन चन्द्र आनकाज के साथ में जरे
मतानवा की - दि दगता है ।

[श्री अ - ایم - طارق - جناب
چهر مہن صاحب - مہن وزارت خارجہ
کے مطالبات کی تائید کرتا ہوں اور
ہندوستان کے وزیر اعظم کو ان کی
خارجہ پالیسی پر مبارکباد دیتا
ہوں -

آجاریہ کیلانی نے تقریر کرتے ہوئے
کانگو مہن ہندوستانی فوجیں بھیجے
جانے کے متعلق ذکر کیا - بھائی اے،
کے کہ وہ اس بات پر خوشی کا اظہار
کرتے اور فخر محسوس کرتے کہ ہم
نے اپنی فوجوں کو کانگو بھیجا ہے کہ
وہ وہاں پر مصیبت زدہ لوگوں کی
خدمت کریں - ہم نے اپنی فوجوں
کو وہاں جنگ لڑنے کے لئے نہیں
بلکہ وہاں کے لوگوں کی خدمت کرنے
اور وہاں پر امن قائم کرنے کے لئے
بھیجا ہے - کیلانی صاحب نے یہ
مصرع پڑھ کر سنا یا کہ وہ سارے
جہاں کا درد ہمارے جگر میں ہے -
یقیناً سارے جہاں کا درد ہمارے جگر
میں ہونا چاہئے اگر ہمارے دل میں
انسانیت ہے اور یقیناً ہندوستان نے
وزیر اعظم کا دل ہندوستان کے لوگوں
کے جذبات کی عکاسی کرتا ہے اور اس
دل میں ہمدردی ہے - میں آجاریہ
صاحب کی خدمت میں ایک اور
مصرع عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں -

دل ہی تو ہے نہ ملک و خشت
درد سے یہ نہ اٹے کہوں -
آخر یہ دل ہے - پتھر تو نہیں ہے -
اگر یقیناً یہ دل ہے تو اس پر دنیا
نے دکھوں اور مصیبتوں کا اثر ہوگا -
میں اس ایوان اور خاص طور سے
ایسے وزیر اعظم کی توجہ امریکہ کے
صدر کے نمائندے کے اس بہانہ کی
طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں جو انہوں نے
ابھی راولپنڈی میں دیا تھا - ان سے
پوچھا گیا تھا کہ کشمیر کے معاملے
میں ان کی رائے کیا ہے - تو انہوں
نے فرمایا : -

"It is understood that Mr. Har-
rigan assured President Ayub
Khan that there had been no
change in the U.S. position on the
Kashmir issue."

جہاں تک اس مسئلے کا تعلق ہے اگر ہم
اس سٹیٹمنٹ کو ان لفظوں میں لیں
تو یقیناً یہ ہندوستان کو ایک پریشانی
میں ڈالنے والی بات ہوگی -
اگر ہم بھگ گروونڈ کو دیکھیں
اور اسکو دیکھیں کہ کشمیر کے مسئلے
پر حکومت امریکہ نے کیا رخ اختیار
کیا تھا تو یقیناً آپکو معلوم ہو
چائے کہ امریکہ اور برطانیہ نے اس
دہزولہوشن کے حق میں ووٹ دیا
تھا جو کہ ۱۹۵۷ میں اقوام متحدہ
میں بھی ہوا تھا اور جس میں
ہندوستان کے حق - کشمیریوں کے
حق کو جیمینج کیا گیا تھا اور کہا
گیا تھا کہ کشمیر کی آڑوں ساز اسمبلی
کا فیصلہ اقوام متحدہ نہ مانے گا -

جب تک امریکہ کی حکومت اس فیصلے سے پابند ہے تب تک پتھلیا امریکہ ہمارا دوست نہیں ہو سکتا۔ ہم امریکہ سے بھی دوستی چاہتے ہیں اور دنیا کے لوگوں سے بھی۔ لیکن ہم یہ نہیں چاہتے کہ ہمارے ایک حق کو جو کہ صحیح حق ہے اوروں کو فائدہ پہنچانے کے لئے تسلیم نہ کیا جائے اور ہمارے ساتھ اس قسم کا سلوک کوئی کرے۔ ہمارا ایک چھوٹا سا نقطہ اقوام متحدہ کے سامنے تھا اور وہ یہ تھا کہ جب تک یہ کہلے دی جرات نہیں کی جاتی امریکہ اور پرتگالہ کی طرف سے کہ واقعی پاکستان نے کشمیر پر حملہ کیا ہے اور وہ ایک حملہ آزر کی حیثیت سے کشمیر میں بیٹھا ہے تب تک کچھ نہیں ہو سکتا ہے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ وزیر اعظم اس نقطہ کی وضاحت کریں۔

میں یہ بھی جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ابھی جو بلڈک میں سن ایتھو ملکوں کی مہنگی ہوئی اس میں پور سے کشمیر کے مسئلہ کو کہیں اٹھایا گیا۔ آنسو میں اکثریت ایسے ملکوں کی ہے جو کامن ویلتھ کے ممبر ہیں اور کامن ویلتھ کے لوگ یقینی طور پر ہماری درستی کا اعتراف کرتے ہیں اور جب ایسے ہیں جو ہمارے دوست ہیں۔ میں

جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر پتھلیا وہ ہمارے دوست ہیں وہ ہماری پیٹھ میں چھرا گھونپنا نہیں چاہتے ہیں تو انکو چاہیئے تھا اور شرافت کا یہ تقاضا تھا کہ وہ اس مسئلے کو آنے ہی نہیں دیتے۔ ایک طرف وہ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ کشمیر کا مسئلہ پتھلیا کوئی مسئلہ نہیں ہے۔ کشمیر کے مسئلے کا فہصلہ ہو چکا ہے اور جب وہ دلی آتے ہیں تو کہتے ہیں کہ یہ مسئلہ ہندوستان اور پاکستان کے بیچ کا مسئلہ ہے تو پھر ان تمام ملکوں کو کشمیر کے مسئلے کو زیر بحث لانے کا کہا حق ہے۔ میں وزیر انظم کی توجہ اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔

ایک اور چھوٹی سی بات میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہ بہادری تو بیرون کے بارے میں ہے۔ ہمارے پبلکس تو بیرون کے لوگ نقشوں کے بارے میں اور کتابوں کے بارے میں یہ بتانے میں ناکام رہے ہیں کہ کشمیر کی صحیح حیثیت کیا ہے۔ اس کی صحیح بہادری کیا ہے۔ میں وزیر اعظم سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ اگر وہ فلسفے کی کمی کی وجہ سے یا رقم کی کمی کی وجہ سے ایسا نہیں کر سکا ہے تو اس کی رقم کو بڑھا دیا جائے لیکن یہ دیکھا جائے کہ کتنے چاہے جہاں چھوٹے ہوں۔ ہندوستان میں چھوٹے ہوں یا باہر۔ ان کا ٹھیک جواب وہ دے۔ خاص طور پر ہمارے دوست ملکوں میں۔ انگلینڈ وغیرہ

[شبی اے - ایم - طارق]

میں جب اس قسم کے نقشے چھتے ہیں کہ جن میں کشمیر کو ہندوستان کا حصہ تصور نہیں کیا جاتا ہے تو کہا اس کی یہ وجہ ہے کہ ہمارے پبلیٹی ڈویژن کا قصور ہے یا ان لوگوں کا اور ان ملکوں کی شہادت کی وجہ سے ایسا ہوتا ہے - اس طرف میں وزیر اعظم کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں اور پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ صحیح پوزیشن کیا ہے -

ابھی چند دن ہوئے میں جاپان گیا تھا اور وہاں میں نے اپنی ایمبیسی کو دیکھا اور میں وزیر اعظم کے نوٹس میں یہ چیز لیا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہاں کی ایمبیسی کو دیکھ کر میں بالکل بھی خوش نہیں ہوا - ہندوستان کے پرائم منسٹر کی تصویروں اور ہندوستان آنے کی دعوت دینے کے پوسٹر اتنے بھرے طبیعت سے لگائے گئے تھے کہ کچھ ٹھکانا نہیں - ہم اس پر کافی رقمیں خرچ کرتے ہیں لیکن جو حالت ہے وہ بقیہ طور پر قابل ماتم ہے - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ وزیر اعظم اس طرف بھی توجہ دیں -

اسی چند الفاظ کے ساتھ میں ذرا مطالبات کی تائید کرنا ہوں -

Shri Dinesh Singh (Banda): For the last fourteen years, we have endeavoured to follow a policy of non-alignment in the firm belief that this policy will help to remove the fears that exist in the minds of the people in various blocs, and will, in due course, bring about a world free of any blocs, living peacefully together.

There have been many ups and downs. We have been attacked by one side sometimes, by the other sometimes, and sometimes by both sides, but we have not bothered to try to win popularity. We have gone on in the hope of doing what we thought was right.

Today, this policy has borne fruit, and it is now accepted to be the right policy. At this crucial time, we have been stabbed in the back. In the words of a famous journalist, the hand that held the dagger has struck. We are now blamed today for not being able to defend ourselves against China, as if this is an isolated matter where the Chinese wanted to occupy small territories of ours. They blame us that we did not know of it earlier, that we had followed a policy of appeasement or that we had ushered China on the stage wrongly. I submit that in this community of nations, it is not possible to keep a nation out. We have to learn to live with the world as it exists.

16 06 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Why should that be your burden alone?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Well, we are living in a world community. In any case, what we felt was that by increasing this area of non-involvement we shall be able to bring peace. But should this small episode change our policy? What is the aim of China in this? It is quite obvious that China does not want to have this small piece of territory by itself, but it has this idea that this growing area of non-involvement will become the order of the day and will take away the power and the influence of China in this part of the world.

With this thing in mind, China did not only attack us but created this

trouble in all these countries that border on China, and gave them the feeling that only by coming to terms with China, can they hope for any security in this world.

It is easy to say that we should defend ourselves with Armed Forces, but if we try now to arm ourselves heavily, I submit that it will be the very negation of the policy for which we have fought so long and so hard. The real battle will not be along the borders but will be in various capitals not only of Asia but of Africa and perhaps in due course, of the whole world.

What we have to do now is to re-affirm our faith in our policy of non-alignment, and try to extend it to all the countries which are still wavering, which are still doubtful, that this policy may be a policy of weakness.

In Africa, new countries are coming up, independent countries; they are not anxious to align themselves with one power bloc or the other. In Asia also, we see that countries that have got themselves aligned with one power bloc or the other are having difficulties. We have the example here around us. Then, we see that if we allow other powers to interfere, we have a situation like what we have in Laos. Therefore, what are we to do? Of course, we must arm ourselves to the extent of preventing any further aggression. But the real policy that we have now to base is that we must try to build up a strong world opinion which will condemn aggression not only on India but all over the world. In this direction, we had the first step when the countries met in Bandung. The Afro-Asian countries believed that it would be possible for them to keep out of this power struggle and come very good beginning. Unfortunately, some members who attended that conference continue to remain in power blocs and some members are trying to destroy the very spirit that was born there. But we still have hope that countries which still remain unaligned, even if they are

small and weak in terms of modern warfare, will continue to do and will be willing to take the risk, together with others, as we are doing it ourselves. It is now necessary that we must get these countries together, not only the countries in Asia but in Africa and also wherever else they may be, to bring into existence a powerful force, not a force of arms but a moral force. We have seen what the feeling is in the world in spite of the fact that from time to time we have armed aggressions. We have seen that it has not been possible to meet them by counter-armed aggression. There have been more powerful nations than us who met the challenge of one aggression by another. But that has not solved the problem anywhere. They still remain where they are.

In Africa, we now have a new force that is coming up. Every day we hear of new countries coming into existence. Last week, I had the honour to attend a conference where leaders had come from all over Africa, leaders of all political parties. It was a very interesting conference in the sense that they faced the same problems as we face here, and they have to find a common solution because they live under the same dangers as we live here. It was their common resolve that they could remain independent only if they were non-aligned, because once you align yourself with another country, then independence is lost anyhow—whether it is losing independence by aggression or by voluntary surrender. Independence can be maintained only when you are free to act as you like.

There has been much criticism about the Ministry of External Affairs and about the Publicity Division of the Ministry. There may be some truth in it. It is not very easy to manage these posts scattered all over the world as they are, and a lot depends upon the individuals who are in charge. But by and large, our Embassies and their staff are held in high esteem wherever they are. What

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

is, however, important is that we choose the Heads of Missions and these people in whose hands lies the publicity work with some sort of background of the country where they will be going. There are people who are suited to live more comfortably in certain areas; I do not mean comfort in the sense of physical comfort, but that they will comfortably be able to associate themselves with the people of that country. So there must be a better selection of staff when they are sent out. Today what unfortunately happens is that transfers and postings are made on consideration of climatic conditions. The posts are graded as A, B and C according to the climate and transfers are made from one good climate to perhaps a milder climate and then eventually to a bad climate. This way the cycle goes on.

Fortunately, politics in this world is not divided according to climate but according to the interests that people may have. I submit that we have to bear this in mind. However bad the climate of a country or area may be, we may have far more interest in the people who live there than in a very nice climate somewhere else. It should be our endeavour to send to these countries people who we feel will be most effective.

At present, the Ministry of External Affairs is being examined by the Estimates Committee and I would, therefore, not like to make any other practical suggestions in this regard till the report of that Committee is out. But I would repeat that whatever may be the feelings of some Members opposite, we could not have followed a better policy, we could and we cannot hope to defend ourselves any better than what we are doing today. Once again, I would like to pay my tribute to the Prime Minister whose policy is not only a policy which we in India acclaim, but is one which is acclaimed all over the world. It is the policy of peace and

I hope that this policy will in due course bring peace all over the world.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): Mr. Speaker, this morning Acharya Kripalanj pointed out what according to him are certain contradictions in the foreign policy of our country. As an example, he cited our policy regarding Tibet in the United Nations. As far as I know, our policy has been consistent. We never sponsored any resolution along with other countries or voted for the resolution. We abstained. Our stand is that China has suzerainty over Tibet and we cannot sponsor the case of Tibet in the United Nations.

He questioned the propriety of our sending combat troops to the Congo. According to him, the situation in the Congo is a domestic affairs and we are not justified in sending our combatant troops to the Congo. May I point out that the unrest in the Congo constitutes a very explosive situation, and it is not a conflict which may be a localised conflict but may spread into a world-wide conflagration unless it is properly tackled? What did we do? We are a member of the United Nations. The Security Council passed a resolution in February of this year to the effect that force should be used, if necessary. Many countries sent their forces; we have also sent ours. We have not sent our forces either to colonise in the Congo or in pursuance of any expansionist policy. So where does any inconsistency or contradiction come? Did we not send troops to the Gaza Strip under the auspices of the United Nations? Did we not send troops earlier to Korea? Sending troops to the Congo is exactly on the same footing.

Acharya Kripalanj: Did we send troops to Korea?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Yes, if I remember aright.

Acharya Kripalani: You remember it wrong.

Shri Jaganath Rao: There is no contradiction in our foreign policy, much less in its implementation.

He also raised the question of the constitutional propriety of sending our troops to foreign countries without approval of Parliament. As a member of the United Nations, we have certain privileges, duties and responsibilities. As a member of that body, we have to follow the mandate of the U.N. When once we have become a member, I feel it is not necessary that the permission of Parliament should be taken. No such permission was ever taken before, either for sending troops to the Gaza Strip or to Korea. So I find there is no substance in the argument advanced by my hon. friend.

Of late, there has been a tendency growing in the country to create confusion in the public mind about our foreign policy. In the Press also we find now and then articles suggesting that there is a change or shift in our foreign policy.

Rajaji in an article in the *Swarajya* of the 1st April 1961 points out that there are certain contradictions in Mr. Nehru's world policy. He says:

"A clear contradiction has unconsciously developed in Mr. Nehru's policy. He has been (rightly) pleading all along that whatever may be communist China's policy, be it right or thoroughly wrong, China should be admitted in the U.N. so that world opinion might obtain the jurisdiction and the opportunity to educate her into right policies."

He goes on to say that he does not see any reason why South Africa should have been pushed out of the Commonwealth. In one breath he says that China should be a Member of the United Nations, and goes on to ask why South Africa should have been pushed out of the Common-

wealth. I do not see any logic in this reasoning. These two cases stand on a different footing. We believe in the universality of the membership of the United Nations. Under Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations every country which believes in world peace can become a Member of that Organisation. That is, therefore, no reason why China should not be a Member of the United Nations, when Soviet Russia is a Member, when so many of the East European countries are members. How can a great country, with 750 million people be left out? What effect will any resolutions of the United Nations have if China, a great country, is left out? That is why we have been pursuing this policy.

But to compare it with the case of South Africa and say that we have pushed out South Africa from the Commonwealth, is not correct. We did not push South Africa out. South Africa is following a policy of racial discrimination. The fundamental basis of membership of the Commonwealth is racial equality. The Commonwealth is a multi-racial body. When racial discrimination has become the philosophy and an article of faith with South Africa, how can she expect to be a Member of the Commonwealth? It is a victory for Afro-Asians. But Rajaji calls it a pyrrhic victory. I do not know how it is a pyrrhic victory. It is for every country to realise that racial equality is one of the fundamental principles of association in the Commonwealth.

I am rather surprised that in India such a confusion should arise in the minds of some of our leaders. What did the British Prime Minister say about South Africa? He said that the quitting of South Africa from the Commonwealth was inevitable, that the policy of apartheid is wrong in principle and un-Christian. So said Mr. Gaitskell, the Labour leader. However regrettable South Africa's exit from the Commonwealth may be

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

it a sure sign of the continuance of the Commonwealth.

My hon. friend Acharya Kripalani said that it is a domestic issue. This domestic issue is like a dangerous disease which if left unchecked would spread all over the world. This policy of racial discrimination must be checked. We did not want South Africa to quit the Commonwealth. We wanted her to change her policy and continue as a Member of the Commonwealth.

In the Press also we recently find criticism of our foreign policy. In one of the daily newspapers I read a few days ago it was said that a new ring in India's voice in international affairs was seen. I may point out that the voice of India was heard all over the world all these years. It was a feeble voice. But it was a voice of reason, one of justice. The only difference, the only improvement I find is that in the Western countries people realise the impact of our foreign policy, its reasonableness and basic principles outshining in our policy.

It has also been said that our Prime Minister's statement on another occasion that combat troops were being sent for upholding and defending the authority of the United Nations in Congo with force, if necessary, was a departure from our pacifist attitude in international disputes. His statement that the port of Matadi in Congo should be recaptured by use of force, if necessary and that Indian troops in Congo would not hesitate to enter Katanga undeterred by the threats of war of Mr. Tshombe was interpreted as evolution of a new phase in our foreign policy. It can never be said that there is a feeling that greater attention is being paid to foreign policy in that we are interfering in the affairs of other countries. It is not exactly interference. We are taking interest in the events that occur in other countries, because events in other countries have an

impact on our country. No country can live in isolation, for changing world events abroad have an effect on our country.

It is this awareness on the part of our Prime Minister for the last fourteen years, that has brought our country to the forefront in international affairs. Our position with regard to Congo and Laos are being appreciated not only by the United States but also by the Soviet Union. It cannot be said that these countries took a long time to appreciate the correctness of our policy. In Laos we never wanted the suspension of the International Commission of Control and Supervision. But that was done. Now they find the situation going out of control. These countries want a neutral Laos and the revival of the Commission. This we said in 1958; in 1961 the Western countries realise the importance of the statement made by us two years ago.

So also in regard to Congo our Prime Minister said more than six months ago that Congo should be united, Parliament should be convened, foreigners should leave Congo and the matter should be settled among politicians. But the Western countries for one reason or another wanted to have some control over Congo. Now the situation has become very dangerous and explosive. Now they realise the stand of our Prime Minister and appreciate the policy that Congo should be united and made neutral.

So, our foreign policy has been a right one, but the Western countries who are Members of the United Nations do not see eye to eye because they have some vested interests. So long as there is no unanimity between the Soviet Russia and the United States nothing can happen. The United Nations has become very ineffective. It has to play a new role

and have a new outlook. Its membership has risen to ninety-nine. The Afro-Asian Members are nearly half, so much so that the Charter has to be amended so that the United Nations may develop a new outlook and play a new role. Till then I think the United Nations cannot be effective. We want world peace. Peace is indivisible. The only policy that can save any country from ruination is a policy of non-involvement and this we have been following from the very beginning.

Shri Kastilal (Kota): Mr. Speaker, I thought that my chance had gone and I would not be called. I am, therefore, grateful to you for having called me to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. From the report it seems that the Ministry is constantly engaged in the reorganisation of the methods of work and I am happy to know that this is being done with a view to achieving optimum efficiency and effecting economy. On previous occasions I had said that this Ministry was among the first Ministries to endeavour to effect economy in the Ministry as a whole. I am very happy these steps are being continued.

Before I go to other matters, I would like to touch upon one matter on which Acharya Kripalani spoke. Acharya Kripalani while speaking on the question of aggression of China over our territory covered the same familiar ground and gave the same arguments. He did not say anything which he had not said in his speeches in the last two years. He never referred to the joint communique which was issued in April last year, the joint communique which had been discussed in this House on the 29th of April.

An hon. friend on this side today took a slightly different attitude to the joint communique. He said our case has been proved to the hilt. He said there are mountains of incontestable evidence, mountains of stu-

pendous evidence that had come before us, that has proved our case against China. I am very happy that Shri Nath Pai mentioned this. But, I want to know if the joint communique had not been issued, if the Prime Minister of China had not come to meet our prime Minister here, would all that evidence be there before us? It would not. I had occasion to say at that time that it was the right thing that factual material from both sides should be found and examined. Again, at that time, I pointed out that border skirmishes and border clashes should be avoided; and they have been avoided. In that respect, I would say that the joint communique, as we see now, has been completely proved as it has proved to the hilt our case also. I am very happy today that, even though it was his party which raised great opposition to that communique, even though it was his party which was strong in criticising that communique, Shri Nath Pai has changed his attitude and is of the view that, on the whole, a mountain of incontestable evidence has come before us and before the world as a whole which proves that our case is valid and sound.

Some hon. Members, especially, Shri Imam said all kinds of things. It is an extraordinary way of saying things. Either you deal with the matter in a spirit of appeasement or you deal with the matter in a spirit of strength or in a spirit of negotiation. We all along held that we would negotiate to the bitter end. But, does that mean that ultimately we will only negotiate and do nothing else? No, Sir. I maintain and I have always maintained that although negotiated settlement may be the last resort of the weak, it is the first resort of the strong. And, in that sense I congratulate the Prime Minister that he, as a strong man, as a man at the helm of affairs of a great and powerful nation, today, has taken the first step of negotiation. Let us see what is the next step that is to come.

[Shri Kasliwal]

Then, I go to another point and that is with regard to our foreign policy. Yesterday, our Prime Minister was pleased to say that there is a growing appreciation of our policy all over the world. And, it is a fact. But, today, I have read an extraordinary article in the *Times of India* by one 'Surveyor' who has used almost scurrilous language. He has gone to the extent of saying that, when the Prime Minister said that our policy is receiving growing appreciation, it means lack of confidence. I would like to know, what it means? Is it lack of confidence or is it a statement of fact? It is not lack of confidence at all. It is a statement of fact. And, anybody who sees the resolutions that have been put forward by us, anybody who sees the steps that we have taken in various parts of the world would say that today our policy of non-alignment has been completely successful.

I would only point out the case of Laos. If we were not adopting a policy of non-alignment, the question of Laos would not have been solved; today, the question of Laos is on the anvil of solution. We have been, all along, advocating that there should be cease fire. We have been advocating that there should be a revival of the Laos Supervisory Commission. We have supported the Cambodian proposal that there should be a conference of 14 powers who are interested in the peaceful settlement of Laos. All that has now come to be true. All the powers have now agreed that these are the various steps that should have been taken. I should ask those critics who are saying that our policy of non-alignment has proved a failure this question: Is it a failure of our policy or is it a glorious success of our policy that Laos today is on the road to peaceful settlement?

I do not want to go again into the question of Laos but I know that for the last two years questions have continuously been asked in this House

and the Prime Minister had all along been indicating his mind that Laos Commission should be revived. Today we see the fruits of what he has been saying in the revival of the Laos Commission.

Now that you have called me at such a late hour, I believe you may not give me more time. I will therefore go to another matter—Congo. So many hon. Members have referred to the Congo question. I like to congratulate the Prime Minister on his bold stand on sending combat troops to Congo. He sent troops at a time when almost all the nations were disappointing; he sent them when the U.N. Secretary General was in a fix, when many of the nations who had decided to send their troops had subsequently decided to withdraw them too. Why were the troops sent to Congo at that time? I need not refer to the Security Council Resolution of February 21. But the primary object of sending our troops to Congo was certainly to maintain the independence and integrity of Congo. Why did the Conference of Tananarive do? I may remind you that the conference at Tananarive of so-called leaders, petty leaders of Congo assembled there to decide on the disintegration of Congo they decided that there should be a kind of loose confederation and not a solid unit of Congo. They decided that everybody should be independent; there should be a nominal President—whether it is President Kasavubu or somebody—to whom they may or may not owe allegiance. Today the news is that Mr. Tshombe, who has been throughout working in close touch with the Belgians, has declared that even the Confederation is not acceptable to him. It is a matter of the deepest shame that the so-called Congolese leaders today are determined to destroy Congo in every respect and to see that Congo becomes a tutelage under certain white powers.

I will go to another question—Angola. I am happy that it has been

raised in the U.N. When I read that the Foreign Minister of Portugal came out with tears in his eyes when the General Assembly adopted the Resolution on Angola, I am quite sure that all the rest of the world was happy that he wept. Everybody knows what was happening in Angola. Along with the question of Angola, there is the question of Mozambique as also the question of Goa. I am quite sure that when the question of Angola will be finally decided, the question of Mozambique and Goa will also be decided. I do not want to go into the question of Goa. It has been our confirmed policy to have a peaceful settlement and negotiated settlement. A time will come for peaceful settlement and then we will be able to have Goa.

There is another matter about which has been heard a good deal and that is the question of South West Africa. There are three African questions which come up every year in the General Assembly—Apartheid, treatment of Indians in South Africa and the question of South West Africa. When the last item came in the U.N. this time, six powers abstained; three of them are closely associated with us in the Commonwealth U.K., Australia and New Zealand. It is surprising that even after the withdrawal of South Africa from the Commonwealth, these three powers have continued to maintain a policy which virtually tantamounts to this that they are permitting South Africa to gobble up South West Africa. South-West Africa has for a number of years been defying not only the entire intelligentsia of the world, but the U.N.O. as a whole. They have been refusing to meet the Commission which has been continuously appointed by U.N.O.; that Commission is not allowed to enter South-West Africa. I am very happy that the new administration in U.S.A. has taken a strong attitude and they have declared that they will take every possible step to see that the Commission which has been appointed

by the U. N. can go and should go and enter South-West Africa.

When the question of apartheid comes up—it is going to come up very soon in the U.N.—I would like to know what is going to be the attitude of U.K., Australia and New Zealand. Are they still going to remain neutral and abstain, as they have been doing all the time? I am glad that the U.S. have completely changed their attitude and they are constantly opposed to apartheid, as they have done in the case of South-West Africa also. I do appeal to Prime Minister Macmillan of U.K. that he should no longer abstain on this question, when the question of apartheid comes up before the U.N.

With these remarks, I will strongly support the demands for grants relating to this Ministry. I have not spoken on the question of disarmament and ban on nuclear weapons' test. I am very happy to know that from 21st March, the conference for banning nuclear weapon tests has been resumed. I do hope that this conference will be successful. I need not remind the House that it was our Prime Minister who for the first time raised the clarion call on this matter. It was he who said that this was the most dangerous thing that was happening in the world. It was a dangerous thing to the humanity as a whole. I am sure if this conference on nuclear weapon test ban is successful, it will be a very large nail driven in the coffin of armament.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe the hon. Prime Minister has met the hon. Foreign Minister of France about three hours ago. We do earnestly hope that France will ratify the treaty of Cession, by which the French establishments of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yanam and Mahe will be ceded to us full and finally. Landlords can eject tenants, though the tenants have occupied the premises for a very very long time. The landlords may change in Paris in view of the enormous

[Shri Joachim Alva]

number of Prime Ministers that have come and gone in this century. The premises will not actually be the premises; premises have got a new connotation in the history of the world. Premises can be converted into basins. We do hope and pray that the Government of France will see that these four French possessions are transferred to us *de jure* and we shall claim them legally as part of our great country.

There is another ominous passage in the External Affairs Ministry report on page 15:

"Portuguese aircraft were reported again to have violated Indian air space near Daman and Diu. There were also a few instances of border violations by the Portuguese."

I raised this point on the last occasion and I said, this is a very dangerous point indeed. We have to keep their aircraft out of our land altogether and also see that the violation of our territory by their physical force—police or military—is stopped. How can we carry on this way? If we are not able to stop a puny and small power like Portugal, how can we be ready to fight the Chinese? The Portuguese have picked up courage in the last few years and they have built an air field in Goa. With the assistance they have received from mighty powers, they are displaying their fist of hands. We are tied to the great policy of our Prime Minister and we may sit with folded hands in a spirit of non-violence, but when planes cross over our territory or when there is violation of our territory by the police or the military, that is another question altogether.

We are indeed grateful to President Kennedy for having brought to bear a new breath of fresh air in U.S.A.'s foreign policy. In the matter of Angola the United States has taken a very good liberal stand. We are gratified with that. It must have taken a

lot of pains for the State Department to take a decision against the Portuguese on Angola and almost in favour of a liberal policy which will affect us for good in the long run. We also see a great change in the policy of the United States from the time Mr. Dulles said Goa is a part of Portuguese territory, overseas territory, and that Portugal is a part of the NATO alliance and as such we could not lay our hands or cast our eyes upon it. From the time of John Foster Dulles to the time of President Kennedy there has been a great change. When Mr. Harriman came down to Delhi, in his Press Conference he uttered a phrase: "self-determination of Goa". That was indeed something which we could not really tolerate as liberal because that is a very dangerous phrase. We realise the difficulties with which the present State Department of the United States of America may be enmeshed in. It is better to have a better and correct phrase than to have a wrong phrase, than to have a wrong stand. We are prepared to have the stand taken by Mr. Dulles in regard to Goa and fight it than to have a phrase by which some reactionaries in Goa may take advantage or at times our enemies may take hold of it and strangle us one day. Therefore, it is better to be warned about a dangerous phrase in time.

Sir, since the last debate on foreign affairs we had about ten major events which have occurred in the world and which have affected us in one way or the other. The first has been, after the break-down of the Paris Summit Conference there was a congregation of V.I.Ps.—the largest in the history of the world at the U.N. A dozen great celebrities of the world were there. Our own hon. Prime Minister was there. Mr. Khrushchev was there with his allied friends. There was also there President Eisenhower, President Nasser, Marshal Tito, Presidents Sockarno and Nkrumah and a number of other people. Our hon. Prime Minister got one or two great opportunities by which he placed our view points on the floor of the House.

His reference to Africa, when he referred to the great work of Mahatma Gandhi to the Asio-African Delegation was indeed commendable and impressive.

We are also today enmeshed in naughty problems. One hon. Member raised the question of recognition of Israel. Now, Israel is again a difficult problem. We may say we have not much to do with it. But we cannot neglect our great and ancient friends, the Arabs. They are in trouble, and we cannot, placed as we are in the present historical circumstances, recognise Israel. We may say it openly, we may say it quietly. But yet the fact is that India cannot recognise Israel and make the position worse than what it is. We do realise that Jews have under gone unparalleled sufferings under Hitlerite Germany; but we cannot yet recognize Israel.

I find that in the treaty of the U.N. Assembly when they partitioned Palestine in 1947, there is a clause that there will be no expropriation of land owned by Arabs in Jewish State and vice versa. We find that thousands of Arab refugees have gone away or have been expropriated from Palestine. One set of refugees cannot create another. Some way should be found. Either Israel should prove its *bona fides* by taking them in or find another acceptable way. If the Arabs are 10 per cent of the population and only five members are elected instead of 10 into the Israel Parliament and the Arab children in Israel are still kept in darkness of the position, then I find it is time for Israel to show its *bona fides*. But whatever it may be, I think one or two hon. Members of the Praja Socialist Party wanted that Israel should be recognised. I must tell them that they can go only so far and no further. Israel cannot be recognised, in view of our great and ancient friendship with Africa, with Egypt and the Africans in general. They have suffered for the sake of Asia, when the British jack-boot was kept firmly on the neck of Egypt

by Britain because India had also to be kept down. We shall not forget those most precious sentiments however hard realities may be quoted by the other side.

Sir, we also noted that at the Commonwealth Conference South Africa walked out. My hon. friend just now referred to the trinity of U.K., Australia and Newzealand being put together. They are indeed royal cousins. I am amazed that Mr. Menzies should have befriended South Africa and did what he did after the conference was over. But what surprises us is that the British press has been hailing Dr. Verwoerd. Here I will give some of the views of the British press:

"fundamental qualities of courage and honesty"

Sunday Times

"exceptional charm of manner, iron determination and brilliant argument"

Sunday Telegraph

"obvious intellect and personal courage"

Financial Times

"supreme self-confidence and fearlessness"

Manchester Guardian

"unshakable conviction that he is doing the right thing for everyone"

Daily Mail

Now, we have got the same foreign policy. We go together and we sail in the same boat with Great Britain. But the representative of Britain in Congo defame our people there. Shri Rajeshwar Dayal has a very difficult job to do. He has the most thankless job. Even his own personal life is in danger. Shri Rajeshwar Dayal is not the representative of India at present. He is now, technically speaking, the representative of the United Nations. He has the most difficult job to perform in the history of our times. As such, it is our bounden duty to see that we do not weaken the authority of the United Nations in the Congo.

[Shri Joachim Alva]

The murder of Mr. Lumumba is a disgrace to Catholic Belgium which displays so much Christianity in its churches and in its faith. Yet, there were not even a dozen graduates or twenty doctors whom they trained in the Congo when they left.

Now, in Congo we find that Britain and India, who always go together, for good or for evil, are at cross purposes and the British representative there has defamed our representative, which does not help our relations.

Coming to the point of sending of our troops, Acharya Kripalani raised the point that previous permission of Parliament was necessary. When we sent them to Korea, I do not know whether he raised this point. When we sent them to Gaza and we have got laurels there, I do not know whether he raised this point. Here, perhaps, it is the most difficult question. Acharya Kripalani said many times that there should be another member of the Congress party as Foreign Minister. I wish he remained in the party, and in that case the hon. Prime Minister may have thought of appointing him as the future Foreign Minister. But it is better that charity begins at home. There is so much spectacle of desertion, expulsion, leavings and goings out in his own party. He better put his own party in order and not worry about the way the other parties are behaving.

An Hon. Member: He has no party.

Shri Joachim Alva: If he has no party, it is the culminating point of the process of expulsions, leavings and resignations. As such, he is not morally right and correct in advising us how to put our house in order.

Now I want to plead a little on behalf of the under dogs in the External Affairs Ministry. I do not know whether they belong to Class 3 or Class 4 service. Anyhow, they and their wives and children are doing a gallant job abroad. Take, for

example, our people in Peking. They have to do a very difficult job. I think the insinuation made by Acharya Kripalani about our Ambassador in Peking was not right. Today the Indians who are in the diplomatic service in Peking are discharging a very very difficult responsibility, perhaps more difficult than what Shri Dayal has been doing in Congo under the United Nations. So, it is no use picking holes there. The present Ambassador in Peking is a young man, no doubt, but he had his training and experience in journalism right from London as the P.T.I. Chief there and he had been to all corners of the world. Then, he had been in the diplomatic service in Indonesia and discharged his job well there. Well, if the suggestion is that elderly persons like himself should go there, I am unable to understand it.

Coming to Angola, it is a very serious matter indeed. We know that the suppression of the people in Angola is thousand times more than in Goa. We cannot forget the people of Angola. We have to remember that though they are less than a million or perhaps a little more than a million, they are suppressed in a manner which we cannot tolerate. We extend to them our sympathy. I think the time has come when a powerful country like ours, a big country like ours should go to their help. I regret, I was not modest in expression. I did not want to say "powerful"; forgive me.

Acharya Kripalani: You can say anything.

Shri Joachim Alva: I do not want to say a thing which is not proper. When I make a mistake, I have to apologise for it. A large country like ours which has got resources should help the people of Angola fearlessly and openly. We are perhaps not been able to do that for our Goan neighbours. But Goans are able to take care of themselves either by taking

jobs in Government offices or in business in India. It is not so with the people of Angola. I think the hon. Prime Minister who has been associated with all kinds of noble causes for nearly half a century should see that we, as a Government and as a people, give as much aid as we can for the people of Angola.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, China has very much dominated the debate today and I must say that contradictory opinions have been expressed about our policy with regard to China. One hon. Member was pleased to say that the report which our officials have produced with regard to our dispute with China is an academical thesis. I think this shows a very highly prejudiced mind. This shows that a mind which thinks that this report is a fit subject to be presented to a university for a Ph.D. degree and not as a challenge which our nation has given to the Chinese is suffering from some kind of defect. It has proved our case to the very hilt. I think every word in that report, every sentence in that report is a challenge which we have given because we know that our case on account of this report stands proved legally, judicially, administratively and psychologically. It stands proved on account of tradition and history. I am afraid that an hon. Member of this House should have said that this report is a scholarly report, a scholarly thesis, and that it should have been equated with a kind of Ph.D. thesis or something like that.

Again, it has been said by some of our hon. friends that our policy in regard to China has not succeeded very much. The hon. Member, I think, has done a great deal of service to Mr. Mao Tse Tung. I think no Indian has rendered that kind of service to Mr. Mao Tse Tung which that hon. gentleman has rendered to him today, because he gave the whole strategy, of Mr. Mao Tse Tung. While I was listening strategy, the military genius and the tactics of Mr. Mao Tse Tung he was trying to prejudice our own approach

to the Chinese problem. I think Mr. Mao Tse Tung has more reasons to be grateful to him than the Indian nation or the Indian people or the hon. Members of the Lok Sabha. I do not think Mr. Mao Tse Tung's philosophy should have been expounded at such great length by that hon. gentleman.

I would submit respectfully that our policy with regard to China, of course, is based on mutual respect and non-interference though they have been guilty of showing a lack of respect for us so far. Though they have been guilty of interfering in our affairs all the time, the policy of the Government has to be a long range policy. It has to be one continuous policy capable of adjustments here and there in order to meet the challenge. I can assure you that we are trying to meet the challenge in every way.

How do we meet the challenge? An hon. Member said that our policy is 'wait and see'. Certainly not. Our policy is 'build and win'. We are building economic strength in our country. We are building checkpoints on our border. We are building roads there. We are giving firearms.....

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): You are building or the Chinese are building roads?

Shri D. C. Sharma: They are also building. But our roads are going to outstrip them in distance and also in quality. This is what I say. So, I want to say that our policy is to build our country economically and otherwise so that we should win.

Economic strength is one thing. We are also building up our defence forces though we do not shout about that. We are also building up other kinds of strength. But more than this, I would charge the hon. Members with destroying the psychological strength of the people to resist the aggression or whatever it is of the Chinese by calling this policy a failure and with creating diffidence and doubts in the minds of the people with regard to this policy.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

17 hrs.

Military strength is a great thing. All this kind of strength is necessary in this world of today. But I think ultimately a nation wins or loses on account of its psychological strength. And these hon. Members of the opposition who make eloquent speeches about our failure and this and that are trying to destroy that psychological strength which the Congress Party and our Prime Minister are building up. I think these hon. Members are defeating the very purpose they have in view. Therefore I would request them not to say anything which will militate against the unity of the people, against the unity of approach of our people in overcoming the aggression which the Chinese have brought about. This is the first thing I want to say.

Now I want to say something about Goa. Recently there has been a meeting of the Goan nationals, and I am very happy that they have chalked out a plan of action so far as the liberation of Goa from the Portuguese rule is concerned. I feel that at the present juncture of history they are not alone. There is a big upsurge of freedom in Portugal itself. Democratic forces are gathering strength in Portugal. They are building up strength in Mozambique and Angola, and I am sure they are going to win ultimately. Moreover, the plea of the Portuguese Government that Goa, Daman and Diu were only overseas possessions of their country has been proved to be wrong by the UN Trusteeship Council. They have said that they are not overseas possession but they are like colonies. We send our word of good cheer to the patriots from Goa who are trying to do their best so far as its liberation is concerned. And I can assure them that every Indian is behind them and we all will help them as soon as the time comes.

Then I want to say something about external publicity. We are not giving much money so far as external publicity is concerned. In 1960-61

we set apart about one crore and seven or eight lakhs of rupees for this publicity. Most of this money goes into the salaries, allowances, pensions and passages of the persons who are employed in this. The actual money that is spent on external publicity is very small when compared with what other countries of the world are spending.

Moreover, there is a division between external publicity and internal publicity in our country. This may have been very wise at one time, but my feeling is that there should be an integrated approach to publicity in our country now. The internal publicity and the external publicity should form one undivided whole and they should be governed by the same principles and the same necessities as are to be found in this country.

The difficulty is this that all the foreign news that we get in this country comes to us through news agencies which are west dominated. Moreover, when I look at the papers of my country I find that they subscribe to articles and news which are given by some papers like the *Manchester Guardian* or the *Daily Telegraph* or the *Observer*. If we want to build up our strength in our country our people should also know our view-point and they should not get that view-point through the eyes of western observers.

Therefore, it is necessary that we should have a publicity machine of our own in this country. Of course, the A.I.R. is there, the Press Information Bureau is there, all these things are there. But what is needed is that some Indians news agencies should be encouraged so that they can send their correspondents abroad and we can get that kind of news for our country's consumption which is conducive to our national welfare. We need not look to outside agencies or external agencies for that kind of news.

As you know, Sir, the news that we got from the Congo was a kind of jaundiced news, was a kind of prejudiced news; it was only one Indian

correspondent who was there who gave us the right kind of news and told us what the real situation was. Therefore, what I would submit very respectfully is this that it is essential, in order that the world should understand our point of view, that we should have a mighty, useful and fine organ of publicity in this country, and that can be done only if we integrate both these wings of publicity. Therefore, I would request the Prime Minister to look into these things.

It is no use having publicity at the governmental level only. The publicity should also be carried on on the non-official level, and for that purpose, I would request the Prime Minister to enquire into this thing and to encourage some Indian agencies to send their correspondents abroad, so that our point of view at the international conferences and international gatherings and other places gets properly put across not only in our country but also all over the world.

Sbri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs, with a full cognisance of the fact that it deserves all the support of this House for the able way in which this Ministry has conducted its affairs.

We have been subjected to a lot of criticism today from various sides in the Opposition, but then, our foreign policy has been one consistent whole and a continuous one, which was evolved even before we were a free people, in the defence of the colonial countries, and we continue that policy, and through that policy, we have gained the recognition of the world today that our policy is the only right policy. Even in the United Nations, where we are not having counsels to propagate our views, ultimately, our foreign policy, based on the Gandhian philosophy of faith and fearlessness and right means to right ends, has come to be recognised by the whole world, and it is that policy of the Prime Minister

which has earned us credit. If ever we have failed it is in our own country, and if the train of Government has derailed any where, it is where we have swerved from the path of the truth and non-violence, which is our fundamental basic principle. Where we have adopted it, we have succeeded, and to the credit of our Prime Minister and to our nation, we have succeeded in the world because of that saintly philosophy which the Father of the Nation gave to us as a treasure, and the treasure has been respected all over the world.

That being so, now, who is the person who implements it? It is not the man who does not understand what is to be done when. The person who implements it has not developed a dogma but adheres to the fundamental basic principle of Truth and Non-violence. It is not a theory where people submerge themselves in details and forget the basic principles. Here is a Prime Minister who alone, in the midst of all difficulties, while the local tensions are in favour of something of a different nature being executed, while the people urged a different kind of action, is strong and firm in saying that he will not swerve from the path which is the right path. We should congratulate him on that. We ordinary men sometimes, out of the exigencies of local conditions, out of our ignorance or not knowing what the details are, sometimes shout, that we must do this and do that, but he is not deterred by all these shoutings.

We were told that we had sent the Army to the Congo. It was asked by Acharya Kripalani whether a limited war was admissible as against a total war. We have not sent our Army to wage a war against anybody. We have sent our Army as an instrument for the maintenance of peace in a place where when the occupying forces withdrew, there was confusion, and the UN took over the responsibility to maintain the stability of the country. Other nations had not co-operated fully. It has fallen to our lot, not that we are a big military

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power but because of our moral power not that others are not having morality—but our strength is not the military strength but the strength of character and principles—to take on this responsibility. With that approach, it was incumbent on the Prime Minister not to refuse to send that army when asked for by the UN Secretary-General, and he has only done the right thing. In spite of the fact that the Big Powers, both western and eastern, have not been honest in the implementation of the guarantee given to the UN, where their representatives in U.N. endorsed the resolution to protect Congo, whereas their representatives in the Congo have not been faithful in implementing it. In spite of that contradiction, we had to do it. It requires courage and searching of the heart. He only draws attention to this contradiction not by speaking here and there and by writing to them and bringing to their notice—the notice of those Governments—that their policy should be co-ordinated with the stand they have taken in the U.N. I hope that that policy is taking shape. That is what I understand when it is mentioned that the new American Government has come nearer to our policy than they were before.

Then we were told that our approach to China, which has been discussed very much, is not right. My hon. friend, Shri Mohammed Imam, subjected us to the same old arguments. But I expected him to say something more on the lines which his party is propagating outside. Shri Joachim Alva mentioned about the Australian Prime Minister's congratulations to Dr. Verwoerd. Here is a paper in India, the organ of the Swatantra Party, the *Kalki* of Madras, which in two editorials has almost endorsed the stand of Dr. Verwoerd and congratulated him. Is there any responsibility in these people who call themselves leaders—and leaders of such high standard—in going about and propagating that the going

out of South Africa is wrong? We did not say that South Africa should go out. There has been this consistency in the policy of the Prime Minister that when our policy of truth and non-violence could not be implemented fully, the lesser of the two evils was the adoptable thing. Here was a question whether not to allow South Africa to go out or to press resolution to the effect that the policy of racial discrimination—apartheid—should not be accepted. For the first time, all the constituent countries of the Commonwealth have agreed and have voted in favour of India's policy against racial discrimination and in the process went to the extent of seeing that even if South Africa, which is nearer to them than we are to them, has to go out, they supported us and our cause.

When South Africa went out, it was not that the Prime Minister had won a great victory. He has got many laurels to his crown and he need not take pride in this victory. But there was this fundamental question whether to allow South Africa to continue or ask her to change her policy. What did we want? We asked them to change the whole policy. In principle, they did not want to do it. That is being congratulated by some people in our own country!

There is yet another country, to which hon. Members even from the Opposition, have not cared to apply their mind—I mean Ceylon. That is another country which is in the Commonwealth and is practising racial discrimination, not to the extent of South Africa but to a lesser degree. They need not have segregation as the estates where the bulk of the stateless people live give a natural segregation. In Ceylon, a million people of Indian origin—Stateless persons—who were deprived of their votes ten years ago, live and they have been completely forgotten in the forum of this House. Our External Affairs Ministry's Report also says something about the visit of our

Ministers there and the visit of their Prime Minister to this country. Nothing is said about this difference of opinion and the fate of the one million people there. Who are they? Are we not responsible to them? Are we less responsible to them than we are to the people of the Congo and of Laos, about whom so many hon. Members have spoken here? These people, 80 per cent. of them, are in the second or third generation. The only fault is that their forefathers went from India and they are suffering because of the linguistic trouble. They are mostly Tamils from the Madras State. I would request the Prime Minister to see that before Ceylon becomes a Republic, which it wants to, and applies for membership of the Commonwealth—it should not follow the fate of South Africa—it may be advised in time to revise the racial policy and settle this question of the stateless people who are a million strong.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must now conclude.

Shri Thanu Pillai: I will finish in two minutes.

If we want action to be taken in Ceylon, some Members may ask why this peace move and contradiction. There is no contradiction. I do not suggest sanctions; I do not suggest war or quarrel. But in the interests of Ceylon and the Government there it is reasonable and necessary that our people who are potentially strong—they are working classes—are protected. It is not good for Ceylon to allow these million people, simply because they speak a different language, to be discriminated against. These million people are born there. If they were their own people would they be thrown into the Bay of Bengal to save their economy? They would still be maintained and kept up their economy. It is only racial discrimination that is the cause of Ceylon not giving citizenship rights to the Indian settlers.

About the 50,000 Indian nationals, whatever they do with them, it is immaterial for us. We would rather withdraw these 50,000 people. We do not want to load that country with our nationals. But we will not accept that policy of discrimination against the million settlers who are really sons of the soil and who have created beautiful gardens in that country out of wilderness. Their bones are buried in the gardens. The manure and fertilizers of these gardens are of the bones of the Indian people who had gone there and opened up forests when we were not a free people. It is highly improper that none of us should care to think of those people now. It is now a question of propaganda. Our hon. friends shout so much about Laos which has got two million population. Why not they consider our neighbour country which has got 10 million population of whom one million are of Indian origin who are stateless?

One thing more and I will finish. About these War Councils, I mean Peace Councils, they are really War Councils because they do not want to say war; they spell it as war. What is the propaganda which they are doing? (*Interruption*). I am sorry that our own people who are members of the Peace Council have thought fit not to raise this issue of border question simply because they do not have the courage. Some people in the country may believe that there is some change in the policy of the Communist party of India. It is a very intelligent policy, one wing catering for international consumption and one wing catering for national consumption, a double-faced policy.

Shri Tangamani: But, what is your policy?

Shri Thanu Pillai: It is time we told our people, who are nationals of our country, not to associate with such doubtful and dubious organisations, by whatever name they are

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called. Their intention is war propaganda for the Communist International, in this developing country of ours wherein we want to preserve our democracy.

Shri Imam advised our Government to follow the democratic bloc. His party never supported non-alignment because they were intellectually and emotionally allied to the Western bloc. They want to draw us to that bloc so that in the name of democracy and democratic bloc we may be made to give up that non-alignment policy. One thing is there which is certain. So long as this party and this Government is in power, non-alignment will not be given up and whatever propaganda they might do for alignment, ultimately, they will come to rue it if this Government were to change its policy by some consequences in the country.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the time at my disposal I can make only one or two brief points. First I will begin where the last speaker left off. Of course, I support him when he says that we should adhere firmly to the policy of non-alignment. It is in that connection that I wish to refer to one particular aspect of our foreign policy which in my opinion is an example of inconsistency in following this policy of non-alignment and I wish to draw the Prime Minister's attention to that, I refer to our relations with the German Democratic Republic. I can understand the policy of non-alignment which, in the case of a country which happens to be partitioned into two parts either adopts the policy of recognising both parts or recognises neither. It has got some logic and some consistency. For instance, take the case of Korea: we do not recognise either of them, I believe. In the case of Viet Nam, which is also divided into North and South, we recognise both; we are represented both at Saigon and at Hanoi. But in the case of Germany which is partitioned into two States, I cannot

follow the logic which recognises one Government and not the other. I read from the papers that the German Democratic Republic is setting up factories in the public and private sectors in this country with investment of over Rs. 2 crores and they have entered into an agreement with the Hindustan Machine Tools at Bangalore for the manufacture of machine tools. Of course we are trading with them and last year our exports were worth Rs. 8 crores. They have offered to train 70 scientists and technicians. All this is very good. What prevents us from extending diplomatic recognition to this Government, I do not follow. That is one point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Ministry because it is not consistent with our policy.

There is the question of Congo. I wish to make a new point. many hon. Members were expressing concern and a few expressed concern at the very fact that troops had gone. But everybody is certainly concerned to see that our troops who are there on the Congolese soil will be enabled to discharge their specific role for which, we consider, they have gone there—that is, to carry out the terms of the Security Council's Resolution, of which, I think, the most important part is the immediate expulsion of the Belgians and other foreigners from there. It is good to read in the papers that there is a move afoot I would like confirmation of that from the Prime Minister—that the representatives of India and Ceylon at the UN are discussing a proposal to bring forward a resolution fixing some time-limit within which the Belgians should be asked to quit Congo following which, in terms of the Security Council's Resolution, it may be necessary to use force. What we are concerned with is that, in view of some tragic events which have happened in the Congo in the past, we would like the Government to be very careful to see that they

define precisely the conditions under which our troops are going to function because, if, for no fault of their own, they are not able to discharge their function, we would certainly, at a later stage, ask the Government to review whether it is desirable to keep them there. In this regard, may I seek a clarification? I have no time to read the whole of article 43 of the UN Charter. It stipulates that wherever a member of the UN is called upon to supply armed contingents for any UN action, then there shall be an agreement entered into, negotiated agreement, as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council between that member nation or nations and the UN as to the number and type of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided and so on. I wish to know whether such an agreement has actually been concluded or not and if not, I would certainly urge upon the Government to see that such an agreement is entered into at the earliest stage possible so that there may be specific definition of the conditions under which our troops are to function.

Then, Sir, there is another article of the UN Charter—article 47—which stipulates that the Military Staff Committee which is attached to the Security Council is the body which will give advice and assistance to the Security Council on all these military questions such as the employment and command of the forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments and possible disarmament, etc. This Military Staff Committee of the Security Council is a standing body. I was reading in the papers the other day that its current chairman is a gentleman called General Ho Shai Lai. He is the representative of the Kuomintang China, which we do not recognise. Of course, by rotation, they perhaps change the Chairman. But this gentleman is the current Chairman of the Military Staff Committee, which apparently is the expert body advising the Security Council as to how the military forces in Congo are to be used. Whether our

troops are going to serve entirely under this kind of Military Staff Committee, I do not know. I would like to have a clarification in this regard.

The Prime Minister has stated time and again that we do not at present recognise any of the rival Governments in Congo. We do not agree with that. We feel that the Government which is the successor to the Lumumba Government—the Government of Mr. Gizenga—should be recognised. It is the only Government which refused to attend that conference at Tananarive, which made a plan for the balkanisation of Congo. If we do not recognise any of the Governments, first of all, why is it that our Indian Charge d'affaires remains accredited at Leopoldville? I do not know. If you do not recognise any Government, he must be withdrawn.

Secondly, it is at the original invitation of the Lumumba Government that the U.N. in the first place went to Congo. For the first time in history we saw an example of a Head of Government who has himself invited the U.N. into his country being murdered in the presence of the U.N. forces and they could not save him. If we say we do not recognise anybody, apart from the theoretical side of it—technically the U.N. may be correct in being there—but morally what are we doing? On whose invitation, on what basis are we there? Originally, the U.N. went on the invitation of the Lumumba Government. There is a successor Government and we say we recognise nobody. The position is very anomalous. I would urge upon the Government to consider this.

One more point. I cannot resist the temptation of answering only one point raised by Shri Nath Pai. He is welcome to hold his views, but he made an attempt to create an atmosphere of China phobia and with all sorts of pseudo-historical and racial theories....

Shri Nath Pai: This is utter rubbish. It was not any theory; I quoted Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to make a factual correction. He quoted here from a typed sheet what was purported to be something which Mr. Mao Tse-tung had said, something as to how to play off enemies against each other and so on. I asked him when he said this and Shri Nath Pai said this was said recently, in October, 1960 I also read some of this literature and my information is this. Recently Volume IV of the selected works of Mao Tse-tung has been published in China and the article to which he was referring was a review of that article in the Chinese Press. Naturally in the course of that review, they have quoted some extract from that book. These writings which he was quoting from refer to 15, 20 or 25 years back.

Shri Tangamani: The book was written in 1936.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Mao Tse-tung was explaining how in the fight against the KMT forces and the Japanese forces, certain tactics of guerilla warfare, etc. had to be adopted. But Shri Nath Pai was saying that this is China's attitude towards India. This may be good for a lawyer to do, but certainly he should have a little more respect for the facts.

Shri Nath Pai: I never referred to the Communist Party of India. It is an extraordinary thing that Shri Indrajit Gupta should be called upon to defend China here.

Shri Tangamani: The book was written in 1936....

Mr. Speaker: For further discussion, there is the lobby. The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am always grateful to hon. Members in this House. When subjects relating to our foreign policy

come up here, I benefit by their advice and their criticisms even though I might not always perhaps agree with them. More specially, it is always a pleasure to listen to the hon. Member Acharya Kripalani even though sometimes he repeats almost textually what he has said before and not paying much regard to changing conditions or the world situation. It is almost pleasing to listen to him because there is a touch of romance about what he says and reality, the hard facts of this world of ours are often ignored.

Now, Sir, to begin with, may I deal with one point he raised, because that is a personal matter? He suggested that perhaps there is too great a burden on me and I should attach some Minister or senior Minister to the Ministry of External Affairs to share that burden. Now, as the hon. Member himself knows, I am a very modest person and any criticism of me is always welcome. I certainly cannot judge of it myself; others are better judges of my virtues or my failings. As a matter of fact, so far as all these major matters are concerned in our foreign policy, they have not only come up before this House again and again during the last dozen years, but apart from that, they are constantly under review by various very important committees of the Cabinet and the Cabinet itself, and I take it that the matters are too important for them to be dealt with without the full consideration of the Cabinet. If not the Cabinet, there are two committees of the Cabinet. One is the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Cabinet and the other, in matters of this kind like the sending of troops to Congo, is the Defence Committee of the Cabinet, both consisting of senior members of the Government. Apart from formal meetings of these committees, informal consultations and fairly frequent. So I do endeavour to share that burden because it is a heavy burden and involves very important policies.

But, apart from my own failings etc., I should like to say something in justification of all those large numbers of people—thousands of them—who work in the External Affairs Ministry in our different missions abroad. Of course, they have grown greatly, and they go on growing because the independent countries go on growing although we are not represented in every one of them. We have to spread our representation much more. We cannot ignore, for instance, the new countries in Africa. It is of importance that we should be represented there. And, we have, unfortunately, in the past many years, not been properly represented in South America although the countries of South America are important. We are gradually trying to fill those gaps. But, apart from the extent of our work that our External Affairs Ministry does—the extent need not carry us very far—as hon. Members would no doubt agree, much depends on the quality of the work. I think I can say with considerable assurance that, broadly speaking, the quality of the work of our Ambassadors and others abroad is of a high order as compared to any foreign service of any country including some of the oldest foreign service in the world. It is not only very senior members of the service but the next in rank, if I may say so, have also proved to be efficient and persons who wherever they go command respect and attention. Naturally, I cannot speak of thousands of people, putting them on the same level. There are persons who do not come up to that degree. But I think it may be said that our Foreign Service is respected by all the Foreign Services in the world, and wherever they are situated, they are consulted by others representing other countries, and their voice and their advice carry weight.

There is one matter which also deserves consideration. Frequently, when some particularly difficult service is required, Indians are sought after, usually, the Indian representatives on our Foreign Service are sought

after and selected. This is a matter which certainly has some significance and some meaning. Why should these various countries, big or small, and the United Nations try to get Indians to perform very responsible and difficult tasks? Because, they are considered, I take it, of a high order, their intelligence, their application, their understanding of world events. That has happened repeatedly in the past, and it goes on happening. In fact, sometimes we are put to some difficulty because we cannot always spare them. Yet, it is our desire to serve the larger cause wherever we feel that they can be of good service.

Then again, it is said, as if it was an admitted fact, that somehow we have failed in regard to countries who are our neighbours. Our neighbours are Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Ceylon, Malaya and Burma; these are the nearest neighbours. Acharya Kripalani, I think, was under the impression that we sent our best people to Europe or America and our second-rate people to these other countries, who are our neighbours. Well, I should like to disabuse him of this view because, in our own list these neighbouring countries are given the first place. Of course, there are some countries which should inevitably have the first place, like the United States of America, like the Soviet Union, like the United Kingdom, because they occupy a position in world affairs which is of great importance. So, we keep this in mind in choosing persons to these countries. In the Soviet Union we have one of our senior-most men for many years, Shri K. P. S. Menon, who has done very good work. He is retiring after a very good record of distinguished service. We are sending to take his place one of our senior-most and most respected persons in the Foreign Service, Shri Subimal Dutt. It is not an easy matter for us to spare him from here, but we felt that the work in the Soviet Union is of such importance that we must send one of our best. That applies to the United

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States or to the United Kingdom also. But, apart from these, we have always tried, and we always try, to send our leading and most distinguished Ambassadors to the neighbouring countries, more especially to Pakistan, Burma, China and to other countries round about.

Our Ambassador to China has played a good part. Perhaps there was a hint that our representation in China might not have been up to standard. I should like to say that our Ambassador in China is one of the persons whose work and whose general advice we respect very highly. He is working in a very difficult position in China and, as the House can very well appreciate, he is performing that task with great ability and forbearance.

So far as some of our younger people in the Foreign Service are concerned, the House has had some occasion to see their work. It does not often come up before the public but we have seen their work in the Indian and Chinese officials' report. In regard to these our troubles with China, they had occasion to judge the quality of their work. So I would like this House to appreciate that. It is not only our opinion, but it is a general opinion among those people who come in contact with them, that is, the foreign service of other countries and the foreign missions in other countries and here who hold our Foreign Office and its Ambassadors and others in the highest regard.

I just mentioned Nepal. Before I venture to say something which is not in full agreement with Acharya Kripalani, I should like to express my agreement with him in regard to what he said about the report of a hunger strike undertaken by Shri B. P. Koirala who was till lately the Prime Minister of Nepal. When this change-over in Nepal took place, I expressed my broad regret at the democratic

structure having been changed. But apart from expressing my regret, naturally it was not up to us to go to interfere in any way with what was happening in Nepal. It is not a matter of our liking something or disliking it. It is for the people of Nepal to decide what they should do or what they should not do. So, there has been strong criticism sometimes in the Nepalese press and sometimes that criticism has been completely besides the mark and without the least foundation. Take for instance a statement that was reported to have been made, namely, that some kind of a secret understanding had taken place between India and Nepal, that Shri Koirala had brought about that secret understanding which was completely untrue. It was so untrue that nobody had ever mentioned it. There has been no mention or thought of it and it was practically also quite out of the question. We could not possibly think of it. We do not desire that type of thing. So, many of these things have happened but we have not interfered in the slightest in Nepal. The kind of works that we are doing in Nepal which are developmental works we have carried on and propose to carry on in the normal way. But it is obvious that when news about the hunger-strike of a person like Shri B. P. Koirala and his fast deteriorating health comes to people in India, they are troubled by it. They are distressed by it. They are distressed for the larger reasons that wherever such a thing occurs we would be distressed and for some personal reasons also, personal in the sense that Shri Koirala was a comrade of ours in our own Indian struggle for independence. Naturally, we do feel that. We have been distressed about this matter because apart from rumours appearing in the newspapers there has been no Nepalese official intimation about it. When representatives of the Nepal Government were asked about it, they neither confirmed it nor denied it. It was not a very satisfac-

tory reply specially when such a positive statement is made in the press and elsewhere. We have been distressed about it. Just as I was speaking here news came to me this afternoon that some time today Shri B. P. Koirala broke his fast and took some fruit juice and, I think, some milk. I do not know the conditions, how and in what way this was done and what other things happened. But there it is.

Another fact I should like to mention is that one of the present Ministers of the Nepal Government had openly stated that interviews would be allowed to the members of the family of Shri B. P. Koirala. On the other hand, I learn that his own wife was not given the permission to interview him. I hope that the Government of Nepal will appreciate that our interest in such matters is not interference in their internal affairs but an inevitable feeling that we have about the people who have played an important part in public life and who have been associated with us in the past. And, whatever else may be done or may not be done, normal amenities and facilities should not be denied to opponents of the present regime.

Again, in Nepal, I would say, coming back to Ambassadors, one of our seniormost Ambassadors has been sent there. Before him also we sent an outstanding person. So that, we have always treated Nepal as a very important post for our foreign service. And that applies, to some extent, to Burma also and to round-about countries.

Day before yesterday when I ventured to place these Demands before the House I said something. I begged the House to consider these questions relating to foreign affairs in their broad context. It is easy of course, and sometimes necessary, to separate an item and examine it in greater detail. Nevertheless, they are all inter-connected, inter-linked, and you

cannot really exercise a full judgment about any particular matters isolated from the rest. And therefore I ventured to suggest that this dynamic in the concept of history in making in the world should be kept before us. Because, history is always in the making. But perhaps the pace is much swifter today. Life is faster today. People rush about. Conferences seem to be held every few days, international conferences. And as a consequence of the technological development in the world, the speed of international events also has been made much faster. Also, the fact that somewhere in the background looms the atomic and the hydrogen bombs has also made people think more swiftly, more rapidly and attempt from time to time to grapple with these problems that have arisen. There are so many new things, new type of things. Whether it is the hydrogen bomb or nuclear warfare, whether it is the great changes that have come about after the Second World War including the emergence of China, whether it is the new things that we are seeing every day, the emergence of Africa, the African people and the tremendous problems that have arisen, all these are major historical events. It is not a question of liking or disliking them, just as it is not a question of your liking or disliking an earthquake or a hurricane. There it is. One deals with the hurricane or the earthquake in the best manner possible. There is no question of liking or disliking it. Some you may like, or some you may dislike. We like the emergence of the African people. We do not like everything that is happening in Africa, and the conflicts within Africa, apart from those imposed upon it.

It was in this context that we decided, after much thought, after a great deal of thought, to send our armed forces to the Congo. It seemed to us that a grave crisis had arisen not only in the Congo but in the whole United Nations and its future. And it so happened that it was given to us, to

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some extent, to deal with this crisis, to ease it or to make it worse. Not that we are the only country which could have done it; but the fact of the matter was that, obviously, European countries or American countries as a whole could not do it; because, the intrusion of European forces or American forces would have not been welcomed. First of all, the intrusion of any great power forces would not have been welcomed anywhere. Secondly, countries which are normally associated in military alliances are not welcomed, because they give rise to counter-forces coming into, so that by a process of exclusion, or call it what you will, it fell to us to take a step. We were invited to do so, and if we did not take it up, there was grave danger of the whole of the United Nations structure in the Congo not functioning, or even collapsing, at a time when oddly enough, the United Nations was being attacked from both directions, that is, the so-called two major military blocs, both of them, were attacking the United Nations for entirely different reasons, of course. And we decided, therefore, to do something which we had not done previously in this way. And it was a serious decision, serious not only for us but serious, one might say, even in the brief history of the United Nations.

May I say here that I agree with Acharya Kripalani that our sending troops to the Congo was different in quality?—The nature of the thing is different from our sending them to the Gaza Strip or to Indo-China or elsewhere; they were different, except for the fact that we sent them, some troops in Indo-China, to help the International Commission there and to serve as test-teams to find out what was happening, or in the Gaza strip, to help in observing the cease-fire line between Israel and the United Arab Republic. This is of a different kind, and admittedly so. That was why it caused up so much worry and difficulty to decide. But we came to the

conclusion entirely from the wider point of view, not merely from a narrow point of view of India, but from a wider point of view, that it was our duty to undertake this responsibility, more especially because we had associated ourselves just a little before with the resolution passed by the Security Council in regard to the Congo—I think it was passed on the 21st February or so. Having done that, it seemed rather craven-hearted for us, for narrower reasons or just for fear of the consequences, not to shoulder that responsibility, apart from the other reasons that I have mentioned, such as the consequence on the United Nations, and so, we shouldered it. Having shouldered it, before we decided to do so fully, we made clear the pre-conditions on which we were sending these troops to the Congo. I do not exactly remember all of them, but broadly speaking, they were as follows:

First of all, we wanted to be assured that the United Nations was going to consider the Security Council resolution seriously and to implement it, and not as previously to leave it largely unimplemented or with doubts raised about its meaning. This has happened previously, and I think many of the difficulties in the Congo have been due to the fact that previous resolutions of the Security Council were not given effect to. But we did not want that to happen, and we were assured that certainly it was meant for implementation.

Secondly, we said that we did not want our Forces to come into conflict with the Forces of any other member-country of the United Nations. Obviously, we were not going to fight other countries there. They could be used, if fighting was necessary, because the main purpose was the establishment of law and order and a Government of the Congolese, a properly elected Government of the Congolese. Therefore, they might have to be used between factional fights in the

Congo to bring about a measure of security and law and order, otherwise not. We added certainly that as regards the people who were there apparently as mercenaries from abroad, chiefly from Belgium, some from other countries, who were supporting some of the factions in the Congo, notably in Katanga province, to some extent in Leopoldville and in Kasai also, if it was essential, if it was necessary, our people will have to fight them, if these mercenaries continued functioning there.

The very first part of the resolution of the Security Council was that the Belgian Forces there should be withdrawn. And that still remains the crux of the Congolese problem. When that is done fully, I have not the shadow of a doubt that the rest would be easier of solution. The only solution can be not the impression of any power, even the United Nations, but the taking charge by the Congolese themselves of the Government and being in full control. The United Nations would come in to give help, economic help, food, medicine and that kind of thing. That is what one aims at. We do not want our people to remain there a day longer than is necessary.

So we decided to send them. Part of them have arrived there and some of them are on their way. Even after sending them—this decision to send them—other difficulties have arisen and they are constantly, daily, arising. It is not very easy even to keep pace with changing events there. Everyday we get a sheaf of telegrams from the Congo and from the United Nations about this matter and we send replies. It is a difficult matter and not without risks, but nevertheless, I am quite sure that we did the right thing. One cannot run away from risks, if one feels that that is one's duty to undertake.

Then about the various governments in the Congo, an hon. Member opposite asked why we had not re-

cognised the successor government to Mr. Lumumba's Government, that is, the Gizenga Government. As the House knows, we have not officially recognised any government there. We did not recognise at any time any government except right at the beginning when to some extent we did recognise the Government which was represented by Mr. Kasavubu as President and Mr. Lumumba as Prime Minister. That was a Government under the Constitution and the President had limited powers and Mr. Lumumba had power of a head of Government. After that, nobody has had those full powers because Mr. Lumumba was eliminated first; that is, long before his death, he was eliminated from government and put in prison chiefly by Mr. Mobutu who came in, not under any Constitution or law but a coup d'état, and who was later, more or less supported by Mr. Kasavubu.

Now, one may say Mr. Kasavubu was a part of the Lumumba Government because he was an elected President; but under their own Constitution, that part cannot become the whole. The President cannot become Prime Minister and all the government with all the powers of the full government. But as a matter of fact, he has been functioning more or less as a complete government, and he was encouraged to do so by the fact that in September or October when he went to the United Nations, he was taken into the General Assembly of the UN which was, I think, rather unfortunate, partly because he did not have those full powers and secondly because, because of that the very delicate balance in the Congo was rather upset, and some of those gentlemen there like Mr. Tshombe, Mr. Mobutu and others threw their weight about and practically started opposing the UN much more than they had previously done. I have little doubt that they were encouraged to do so by Mr. Kasavubu being taken in into the General Assembly of the UN and also because

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they have been functioning very much under Belgian advisers—apart from Belgian officers and other forces under Belgian political advisers. And one may presume that their activities against the UN were due to Belgian advice to act against the UN. So we have had a very peculiar situation. That is about Mr. Kasavubu.

Now about Mr. Gizenga. When Mr. Lumumba was first kept in prison, he was not functioning for many months. Then he escaped and was caught and ultimately, as the House knows, he was brutally murdered. To consider that in the strictly legal sense somebody has succeeded him as the legal successor Government for the whole of Congo is rather stretching the law. I do not mean to suggest that we should function in these matters under some very strict legal code because conditions are very odd there and one cannot be quite rigid. But one must be guided either legally or morally or both possibly. I feel that as a matter of fact when the Congo was divided up into 3 or 4 major provinces or parts, the authority of one part did not extend to the other. But, further, we felt that it would be more helpful if we did not attach ourselves to one particular group or party there even though we may have sympathy with that group, than if we did attach ourselves in this way. Anyhow, these are the reasons and I think they still hold and we feel that, ultimately, only the Parliament there can organise a government, can fix a Government. That was what I suggested when I went to the U.N.

18 hrs.

It would have some kind of legal or constitutional basis and the U.N. would be justified in supporting it fully. As it is, nobody has any constitutional basis there. I have suggested that if the U.N. supports one party, it is inevitably supporting a faction and throwing its weight in favour of it. That has been our diffi-

culty about these matters, because U.N. is in a peculiar position. The Security Council passed a Resolution six weeks ago which we naturally supported and because of which we have really sent our forces there. That Resolution was passed not by the Security Council at the instance of its members but at the instance of a large number of other countries who are not in the Security Council. Some, of course, who formally moved it, were there; but many others were outside who were consulted. We were outside the Security Council and we were consulted. The Resolution was sponsored by the U.R.A. and two other countries, Liberia and Ceylon. But, really, there were a dozen other countries who were consulted before it was put in. That Resolution was passed.

Among various things in that Resolution there was a part, the very first part, about Belgian withdrawal, about dealing with the Congolese Army, which is a very peculiar Army, hardly with any discipline or control and which has done what it chose. The idea was that it should be discipline and controlled, and, if necessary, disarmed.

There were several other matters. One was an investigation into Lumumba's murder. It is very important. Now, some of the authorities at present in the Congo, like the authorities of Katanga and Leopoldville are charged by some people with being accessories to this murder. To charge them, to have an investigation and yet to recognise them as functioning authorities brings about a certain confusion, obviously.

These very authorities have recently, in the last 2 weeks or so, been openly declaring something very near war with the U.N. So, we have this peculiar position with the United Nations policies as covered by the Security Council's Resolution. But, at the same time, the United Nations, is, to some extent, recognising and encouraging the very people

who are opposing it and opposing this Resolution.

In the nature of things one cannot have two contradictory policies which cut off each other. That has been the difficulty of the U.N. But that is not so much the fault, perhaps, of some official or other. The U.N. itself reflects the conflicts in the world. That is the difficulty. Some of these conflicts are sometimes resolved, sometimes they are not resolved. So, they affect the action. That is the difficulty. We are quite convinced of the steps to be taken by the UN. Firstly, there must be the withdrawal of Belgian mercenaries. They are not being sent by the Government, so far I know, but they have come to Mr. Tshombe and the other gentlemen there. They spread their net fairly wide. They recruit them from Belgium and from France.... (An Hon. Member. From South Africa)..... and, to some extent, from South Africa even. So, if that is done the whole problem becomes simpler. There should be some kind of disciplining of the Congolese Army and then they should proceed with the investigation of the murder of Lumumba. These are the most important things.

We are in some, I would not say, 'apprehension'; but nevertheless difficulties come up every day. Here are our forces going; some have gone by air and some by sea. Only day before yesterday I think they sailed. We sent what we call an integrated unit with all arms. That is, if you separate one part, the rest is unbalanced. It is a balanced unit; we do not want unbalanced units to go there. But apart from that, here is a ship going and normally it would have gone to that port of Matadi. Meanwhile, the Matadi port is occupied by Mr. Mobutu's henchmen after driving out some Sudanese troops functioning under the UN. It is of urgent importance not only for ourselves but for the UN functioning there that this port,

through which supplies come, should be occupied and fully controlled by UN. I hope it will be—very soon.

Again the same difficulty arises by contradictory policies being followed and pressure being exercised in the UN in this matter. Naturally, a good deal of responsibility attaches to the major powers in the UN because it is not a question of merely a boot here and there but of throwing their weight in the furtherance and in the implementation of a certain policy.

In this connection, I may mention something which is rather distressing and that is the campaign against Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal—against his continuance in the Congo. We are not anxious to send our best men there for them to remain there indefinitely. But in the context of things as they are Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal's removal from there would mean, inevitably, shall I say, a new balance being created there against the implementation of the Security Council resolution, which of course will affect the situation very much. Therefore, we are entirely opposed to this in the present context or in the near future. And it may have some effect on our maintaining our forces there. If we feel that they are not being properly utilised as we intended them to be, then it is for us to consider what to do and I hope that it will not happen,

So, Congo is a very big matter today in the world affairs; in itself it is big because it affects the future of the UN and because it affects the whole of Africa, and naturally all the newly independent and other countries of Africa. As you have just heard among other people who are functioning there, there appears to be South Africans too and we can well imagine what kind of spirit they bring to that adventure.

Now, there has been Laos where it would appear that the possibility of some kind of agreement and ceasefire has become greater. It is a pity

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that these questions are often considered under the shadow of threats, whether it is the threat of the SEATO conference sitting there, or the threat of some other opposite party, because as soon as threats come in, prestige comes in and the policy of each country becomes much more rigid.

Fortunately, however, there is some hope of, I shall not say entire, but some kind of cease-fire coming about some time. Maybe the International Commission may meet probably first in Delhi and then they will have to go to Laos, very soon after. Where that international conference will meet, we do not know yet. So, there it is among two of the major problems affecting Asia, Africa and the world.

A great deal has been said by Acharya Kripalani about China and he has pointed out again with much force what he has done previously in almost identical language. I do not know; I am sorry that what I said on the previous occasions, endeavouring to explain to him what had happened and how he had reacted to it, unfortunately has had no effect on him. Therefore, probably what I might say today will equally have no effect on him, because as I said, the hon. Member is a person of a romantic temperament and rather averse to examining the facts of life as they are.

Acharya Kripalani: I thought that change of heart was more romantic!

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He mentioned the words 'change of heart'. I have not said anything about change of heart. What I said was something very much different. I said that the broad policy we have pursued, including very much the result of this officials' report, this investigation, etc., has brought out the basic facts so clearly that I thought that even the Chinese Government would be affected by them, not suddenly but gradually. Governments are not affected

suddenly, but gradually it may affect even their rigid mind, when they feel how strong is India's case in this matter. That is what I said. That by itself will not affect them, but other accompanying factors, our own attitude to this whole matter, the way they have realised that we cannot be pushed this way or that way, how we have adhered strongly to the position we have taken up which is continuing, which is not a thing which they can look upon with any measure of contentment.

Acharya Kripalani: This view of things—is it not very romantic that nations will change their policy by these things?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nations change their policies because of pressures and there are many kinds of pressures.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Pressures of logic or facts?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry I did not hear the interruption. Every nation changes its policy because of the logic of circumstances, facts and pressures. Acharya Kripalani thinks that the only pressure worth considering is the pressure of war. Short of war, I do not know what the middle stage is, which the hon. Member may have in mind. The normal policy for a country or a Government to adopt even in the most serious circumstances is not to jump into war, but to avoid war and also prepare for it, if necessity comes. That is the only policy, and meanwhile one has to try all other means, all other pressures. And, in the modern world or in any world there are pressures of various kinds. Does the hon. Member realise the pressure on the Chinese Government which is being constantly exercised by the facts, by India's attitude supported as it is by all these facts? The House must realise that while it may be completely clear to think about the facts, those facts were not clear to many people outside India. Even people

who are entirely opposed to the Chinese Government—let us take the United States of America; they are entirely opposed to them, they are not friends of them—when asked did not give a clear reply. That is not because of our not explaining to them. Governments do not function in that way. They do not get their facts from others. They get their facts themselves. They have got vast establishments to find out. We have got a historical section here. They have got armies of historians and others constantly poring over these matters. They come to a judgment themselves, not because of our publicity or anything like that. That does not count very much. I was merely pointing out that a country like the United States was a little chary; they will not be chary any more because of this marshalling of evidence that has been done on our part.

People have said that somehow we have become isolated, that China has isolated us. I do not understand this. I suppose they have come to a border treaty with Burma or possibly a treaty with Nepal which has not been finalised yet. It is because of this, I suppose, that they think they have isolated us. I do not understand this. We are not isolated. I cannot speak of Nepal, there is a new dispensation. But in Burma there is no question of isolation or any question of any lessening of the close contacts that we have with Burma. If I may say so, when we were asked when we were consulted at an early stage about their dealings with China, we told them to go ahead and get a good border settlement if they could. We told them that they should not just to please us not take it or not accept it. Of course, we told them not to do anything which would affect our interests. That is a different matter. But our advice to them was to get a good settlement if they could. We do not complain at all about what the Burmese Government has done. We do not complain about Nepal either—I do not quite know what the facts are and, therefore, I cannot say much about the future.

But it is wrong to imagine that we have become weaker in these areas, our neighbouring areas, because of something that is happening there, which is happening in China. There are of course big facts. The mere fact that China being there is a fact which none of these countries can ignore, and nothing that we can say can eliminate Chinese presence in a big way. That is a different matter. That is what I venture to suggest to Acharya Kripalani that these are certain facts, certain developments, and one of the major developments of the post-war period has been these changes in China, in Africa etc., which have a powerful effect upon the world situation and which affect us in some ways more particularly.

I ventured, I think, to give some data in the last session of Parliament about what steps we had taken in regard to our border from 1950 onwards, because it was imagined that we had been completely ignorant or impervious to what was happening and we had done nothing at all till they had occupied a good part of our territory in the north-east of India. But I ventured to give some dates as to what we had done. It may be said, of course, perhaps, that we did not do enough. That is a different matter. It is a question of judgment, balancing of things, but the fact of our cognisance of this possible danger is there. We concentrated more particularly on our NEFA border which we considered more easily capable of being threatened.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In spite of Longju?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Longju has no importance, if I may say so with all respect; excepting a certain psychological and sentimental value, Longju....

Shri Hem Barua: I would request the Prime Minister not to say like that. In respect of Ladakh he said that not a blade of grass grew there. The Prime Minister was very sad when Mr. Chou En-lai quoted that

[Shri Hem Barua]

statement of our Prime Minister against him.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the hon. Member asks me a question, I have to answer it. What I said about Ladakh was from another point of view. I said that these territories are so high up that they are hardly inhabited, there is no communication, there are hardly any trees or any blades of grass. It does not lessen the Chinese guilt in coming in. It is a fact that from the point of view of the action we might take or not Longju, as I repeatedly said, is a matter of, perhaps, I think, 2½ sq. miles, a village, a little part of the village this side and a part of it on that side, it is annoying that it should be there. But it is a different matter. In the larger scheme of things, it has no importance to them or to us. One must not lose the perspective. Ladakh stands on a completely different footing.

Shri Hem Barua: In Longju we had our troops. But they were pushed out. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am very sorry I cannot argue this out. We have to look at these things in some perspective. It is right that we had a small platoon there, which was driven out forcibly by the Chinese. It was highly objectionable. There is no doubt about that. But I am merely looking at it from the broad perspective of events. If it is a question of Longju it can be settled in no time. In fact, when Mr. Chou En-lai came here, we did not talk of Longju, but we broadly referred about that part of the area and he said that, in the circumstances, he would accept the McMahon line. His point was not that of accepting or not accepting the McMahon line, but this particular village was on the other side of the McMahon line. It was on that side of the McMahon line. That is another matter.

Shri Hem Barua: It is three miles inside the McMahon line.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This has no importance whatever. We must not lose ourselves in these petty things. But Ladakh has vast importance, both in regard to extent of the area and other consequences that may come from the Chinese occupation.

Anyhow, from 1910 onwards we took steps to strengthen our position in NEFA, and very successful steps as subsequent events have shown. It is much more difficult to take those steps, although we took some steps in the Ladakh side too. They were not adequate, not enough, and when the Tibetan rising came two years ago, they crept in from various directions. That story or whatever it is given in the correspondence, white paper and the rest. Excepting that particular bit, the Aksai Chin road in the north, which took place a little later, apart from that, the rest took place after the Tibetan rising two years ago.

So, my point is—I am not putting forward this as an excuse—that we had in mind all the time, ever since the Chinese came to Tibet, that the whole frontier position has changed and we have to take steps in regard to it and very extraordinarily difficult steps are involved in this. Even from 1950 we have been building roads, mostly, again, on the NEFA side, because we attached more importance to it as being more threatened, and especially checkposts. We built some roads in the Ladakh side too. In the main, whatever roads we have built in the Ladakh side, they are all controlled by one road, and that is the road which goes from Jammu to Srinagar in the valley, and the tunnel. That is a bottleneck. If that is not there then all the roads in Ladakh do not count because you cannot reach them. Therefore all this business of building the Banihal tunnel, improving the road there and the next road from beyond Sonamarg to

Baltal—all these were preliminaries. We did think of that in building that road to Leh for the last few years. May be, we could have done it quicker and sooner. Things were hastened by the Tibetan rebellion and what followed. But there it is. Since then, during this last year or a little more than a year, we have hastened our road programme and have achieved very considerable results in that. It is going much faster than normally any PWD establishment of the Government functions. This has made a great difference both from our defensive point of view and from other points of view.

Again, I repeat, as I want to be quite frank with this House, that we have considered this matter. Acharya Kripalani talked about ten years. It was not clear to me in what connection and whether he was referring to the past ten years or the future. But the fact is that we do not propose to take any adventurist action not for any psychological reasons but for strictly practical and military reasons. At the same time we must be prepared for every kind of action and we are preparing ourselves for that. It is no good shouting, following which one might come under certain circumstances....

Shri Hem Barua: We have the report; they have the territory.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is here to interpret everything. But I would say, as some hon. Member pointed out, that hon. Members might perhaps keep in mind whether what they say here helps our people or the opposite party.

Shri Hem Barua: That applies to your remarks.

Shri Rajendra Singh: That applies more to that side.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I say so because the Government is accused of having a defeatist mentality. Again, I would beg to submit that much that is said or something that is said here

is more defeatist than anything can be. I have no defeatist mentality. I can assure them that I am quite confident. If you want me to march an army across the Himalayas and seize that territory, I consider that not a very wise or sensible proposition to make. If that is not there then the alternatives have to be considered. Those alternatives having been considered we are taking certain action. I am preparing for the future apart from building up, which is a very important thing, in the eyes of the world, of other countries in Asia, Europe, America etc., a certain momentum of feeling of knowledge in regard to this matter. It is no small matter that the Chinese Government has to face a certain criticism from these other countries—I am not talking about the countries which are opposed to China, but other countries in Asia—which they do not like at all. Their prestige suffers. They accuse us, India, of imperialist ambitions and what not. That very charge is being made against them. We do not go about shouting these things because we are conditioned and built differently. Other countries, many countries in Asia, are throwing that at them. It seems to me that that is the only proper course to follow from the point of view of India's dignity, prestige, maintenance of our strength and building it up more. Every step that we take we have to measure the consequences. After all, a Government and a Parliament have to think and function with a measure of responsibility.

I entirely agree with what, I think, the hon. Member, Shri Kasliwal, said, namely, that the officials' report is not just an exercise in some scholarly thesis. It is scholarly, of course.

An Hon. Member: Shri Sharma said that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Maybe, Shri Sharma. But it is scholarly, of course, and it has to be commended for scholarship. It is not a speech

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

the world.

delivered to support a case but it is a scholarly thesis objectively put. Therefore it has all the more value. But because of all that it is a challenge to the world and more particularly to the Chinese Government.

Acharya Kripalani referred to "the rings of spies" surrounding us and wanted me to give full information. Well, I mentioned previously that there are three countries involved. In this particular matter, if I go a little further back, there would be half the countries represented here involved...

Acharya Kripalani: Let us know their names.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not directly or indirectly—and some very important countries—it is not in small ways or big ways. It is difficult always to get evidence. If we have full evidence, we take action. But this kind of thing one has to judge in the context in which it has occurred.

One thing I would like to say. An Ambassador is a very important person, of course. But many things happen without the least knowledge of Ambassadors. That I got to know some years ago, not today, many years ago, when this happened—the big agencies in fact. It is deliberately done that the Ambassadors should not know. And many of these so-called information agencies, information services are not even under the direction of the Ambassador; they are directed from the headquarters of the home country. It is an extraordinary state of affairs.

Of course, every country tries to gather knowledge. Some do it by rather clever methods, some by rather crude methods. That is the main difference. Some information may be harmful, some may not be. One has to keep all these factors in mind. And we felt that no useful purpose would be served for us to put all

the details of this matter before the House or the public. Because, it so happens that our relations with those countries are very friendly, and then it had no particular direct relation with that, although it was undesirable obviously, and that is why we took action.

I think hon. Member opposite wanted to know of the conditions of service of our armed forces in the Congo. I have already mentioned about this. First of all, we wanted them to function in terms of this resolution of the Security Council. Secondly, they are not to fight the forces of any other member-country of the United Nations excepting the Congo itself. Thirdly, they were not to be used against any popular movement in the Congo. Fourthly, they were to function under their own officers as a unit. That is to say, they had to function, of course, under the general command of the General Commanding there, the broad command; but otherwise they were not to be dispersed in small packets, thereby losing their identity.

Acharya Kripalani: There is no General Commander, so far as I know.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is.

Acharya Kripalani: Not a military man as a General Commander, so far as I know.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is a military man. I am not quite sure of the name, but I have an idea that he is an Irish General. He is there. But our unit will function under the Indian Brigadier who is in command.

Then, the hon. Member said something about a Military Staff Committee of the U.N. Well, that may sit in the U.N. I do not know what functions it exercises in the Congo. But the Military Adviser to the Secretary-General about the Congo was another Indian officer, Brigadier R khy.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Have we signed an agreement, according to article 43 of the Charter, an agreement between us and the U.N. defining the terms on which our troops were being sent there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, we have signed no agreement; but we have exchanged letters and telegrams.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Unfortunately, the Charter says something else.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I shall now deal with one or two small matters. Acharya Kripalani referred to Berubari as an undoubted injury to a human problem. But I would like to say what I have said previously that in the balance of things, it was a good decision for India and for the Indian people, and this House has decided by a very large majority in its favour, but that apart, an identical position arose in the west, in the agreement between Pakistan and India on the western border. It happens that practically the same number of people were affected, and came away; Indian nationals were affected; some Pakistani nationals were affected. The only difference was in the reaction of the people. In the Punjab, they celebrated this by illuminations and the rest, on both sides of the Punjab. That was the reaction of the people. Some people had to come away, naturally, they came away, and we provided for them; some others had to go away to Pakistan. But the point was that they celebrated it with great éclat; and the Governor and the Chief Minister went from our Punjab to their Punjab, and their Governor came over this way, and all that, because it was advantageous to both. These things are advantageous to both. You cannot measure things. There, in the eastern border disputes, there were a very large number of people whose future was in doubt as to whether they might ultimately have to be transferred to Pakistan. It was assured to them that this matter was

settled in our favour; their number was far larger than this number involved on the other side, so that to call this a deep injury is not quite correct.

Acharya Kripalani: If I remember aright, you yourself said that the human problem had not been properly taken into consideration, and I repeated your words.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did say so; that is true; I had said that; I did not know at that time how many individuals or human beings would be involved in it; I was not perfectly sure; the fact of the matter is that I do not yet, in spite of the enquiries that I have sought to make, because the matter depends on where the line will be drawn, but the maximum number we know more or less.

I shall touch upon one or two minor things, before I finish. The hon. Member Shri Ram Sewak Yadav seemed to have said, I am told, that I went to the United Nations last year because the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom decided to go, and that, he said, proves that our policy follows, and is linked with, that of the United Kingdom. Well, he had forgotten; he may be thinking as well that my going there might be partly due to the fact that the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union went there too; so, from that one might draw the impression that our policy is linked with that of the Soviet Union. In fact, there was quite a good crowd of Prime Ministers and Presidents present there at the United Nations; there were the representatives of a large number of African countries, the President of the United Arab Republic, the President of Indonesia and so many other countries.

The Minister of Transport and Communication (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Of Yugoslavia also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: ... and the Yugoslav President and so on, apart

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

from smaller fry like Prime Ministers. But, instead of judging by this, it would be more helpful to him, I suggest, if he sought to find out exactly what happened there when we were there, and how far my policy or our policy was linked with that of any other; it was certainly linked because our effort is always to link it up with that of other countries; one does not function by oneself in the United Nations.

Finally, some reference was made by some Member, probably the same Member, to the large funds spent on the Queen's visit here.

Mr. Speaker: Is it part of External Affairs?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It was mentioned. That is why I am referring to it. It is partly External Affairs.

I do not yet know how much was spent because it was spent all over India in different parts. But I do know broadly—and I can assure the House—that this idea that vast sums were spent is grossly incorrect and exaggerated.

An Hon. Member: How much was spent?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Two things get mixed up. They are putting all the money spent on our Republic Day as if it was spent on the Queen's visit. (**An Hon. Member:** Apart from that). As the House knows, the Republic Day function is a very big function. It is growing in importance, in its power to attract crowds tremendously and we have to consider every year what to do with the crowds. We have to widen our roads and strengthen our barricades and what not. So all that was independently of the Queen's visit, except in so far as this that when the Queen was visiting here—we had found some difficulty in dealing with the crowds when President Eisenhower came—

we did not want that difficulty to occur again.

It may surprise you and hon. Members to learn that at many places like Calcutta the amount spent on the visit of Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Bulganin was far greater than that on the visit of the Queen.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): That is no consolation.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: All this is not spent on illuminations. It is due to the fact that when vast crowds come, special arrangements have to be made, roads have to be broadened and all kinds of arrangements have to be made. It is inevitable. It has nothing to do with the visit of any particular person.

If I may go back to what I had said day before yesterday about these matters being considered from the point of view of the dynamics of this changing world and not merely from odd little bits of it separated, I would really recommend to Acharya Kripalani to try to find out exactly what India's position is in the world at large. It seems to be higher than it is in the minds of some Members opposite. Perhaps that might give them an insight into the facts governing present-day history, because India's position is quite extraordinarily high and respected, and this is considered as a sign, by people who do not rush about shouting to all, of wisdom, forbearance and strength.

Acharya Kripalani: The Prime Minister has answered all my points, but I will remind him that he has not touched on one point that I raised. I do not want him to answer me now but to take it into consideration as to how far the executive can send armies outside India, decide the question of peace and war and transfer of national territory. I had said that in their own interest, the executive should restrain itself from

doing these things. I do not want him to answer me just now but to think over the matter whether the executive should be given such powers.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I shall just say two words—not at any length. So far as transfer of territory is concerned, the question does not arise, because it was decided that only Parliament could do it. In fact, an amendment of the Constitution is required. So the question does not arise. Nothing more can be done than that.

As regards the question of sending forces abroad, there is no doubt that in law or in Constitution the executive can do so. There is no doubt about that. Whether it is desirable for the executive to do so or whether we should have some constitutional barrier or not is another matter. I do not think it would be right to do that. You authorise the Government—the Constitutional authorities it, and facts and circumstances authorise it perhaps—to declare war even, which is the most serious thing that any government can ever do. Now here in the present case, you send some forces in agreement with the United Nations. That is far easier and far simpler than declaring war. And, I do not think it would be right. Of course, even in this case, long before we sent them, that is, when we decided to do so, we came to the House and informed the House. If the House wanted not to send them it was open to it to say so. It cannot be done overnight—this kind of thing. But, I think, looking not at the present but to the future, that it would not be a good thing to put some kind of constitutional barrier to this being done, even in the case of an emergency.

Shri Hem Barua: May I seek some information, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: If after an hour and a quarter of explanation he is not
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satisfied, I do not think in two minutes he will be satisfied. He must wait for another opportunity to get satisfied. Any cut motions to be put to vote separately? I find no hon. Member wants me to do so.

I will put all the cut motions together,

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 16 to 20 and 113 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 16—TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,87,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 17—NAGA HILLS-TUENSANG AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,41,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Naga Hills--Tuensang Area'."

DEMAND NO. 18—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,22,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 19—STATE OF PONDICHERRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,95,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'State of Pondicherry'."

DEMAND NO. 20—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,99,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

Mr. Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 4, 1961/Chaitra 14, 1883 (Saka).

[Monday, April, 3, 1961¹ Chaitra 13, 1883 (Saka).]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.....

COLUMNS
8655-96

S.Q. No.	Subject	
1257	Backward areas	8655-57
1258	Plant of produce graphite	8658-59
1259	Radio station in Sikkim	8659-62
1261	Import of tyres	8662-67
1262	Amendment of Working Journalists Act	8667-70
1263	Quarters for C.P.W.D. workcharged staff in Calcutta	8670-71
1264	Wage Boards	8671-74
1266	Welfare cess	8674-75
1267	Modern Textile Mills	8675-78
1270	Assam displaced persons	8678-85
1271	Khadi Institutions	8685-88
1272	Price level	8688-93
S.N.Q. No.		
13	Assam Migrants Camps in West Bengal	8693-96

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.....

8696-8741

S.Q. No.		
1260	Export of Isotopes	8696
1265	Delegation from Yugoslavia	8697
1268	Pay structure in Public sector enterprises	8697-98
1269	Thorium	8698
1273	Accounting and Costing System in public sector undertakings	8699
1274	Handloom weavers in Madras	8700
1275	Demolition of Jbuggies in Delhi	8700-01
1276	Manufacture of spare parts of drilling machinery	8701
1277	Export Promotion Councils	8702
1278	Third Plan for Delhi	8702
1279	Fertilizer Factory at Ennore	8704
1280	Purchase of paper by English Newspaper of Bombay	8703
1281	Phosphorus Plant	8703
1282	Jute mills	8704
1283	Central Film Institute, Poona	8705
1284	Raid by Pakistanis in Cochin-Bihar	8705-06

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2647	Re-development plans for New Delhi	8706
2648	Mahatma Gandhi's life	8706-07
2649	Violation of J & K. cease-five line	8707
2650	Migration of Indians from Ceylon	8707
2651	Agricultural Implements Industry in Maharashtra	8707-08
2652	Industrial Estates in Madhya Pradesh	8708
2653	Small Scale Industries in Maharashtra	8708
2654	Bee-keeping centres in Punjab	8708-09
2655	Fairs and Exhibitions	8709-10
2656	Cooperative Societies of tea growers in Kangra	8710
2657	Displaced persons employed in Faridabad industries	8710-11
2658	Civic services in displaced persons' colonies in Delhi	8711
2659	Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay	8711
2660	Emigration passports	8712
2661	All India Handicrafts Board	8712-13
2662	Joint Management Councils	8713
663	Plywood products to Ceylon	8713-14
2664	Quarters for Class IV employees in Delhi	8714-15
2665	Trade with Canada	8715-16
2666	Export of iron ore from Rajasthan	8716
2667	Constructive works envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi	8717
2668	Basis for selection of delegations	8717
2669	Manufacture of ancillary parts of machines	8717-18
2670	Properties left by Trusts in West Pakistan	8718-19
2671	C.P.W.D. staff at Madhopur	8719
2672	Mutton tallow for soap manufacturers	8719-20
2673	Industrialisation targets	8720
2674	Indians in jails in Burma	8721
2675	Mahatma Gandhi's Statute in London	8721

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS--contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2676	Indians in various organisations of the U.N.O.	8722-23
2677	International Organisation for Standardisation	8723-24
2678	Export of films	8724
2679	Manufacture of tractors and agricultural implements	8724-25
2680	Road tax on Vespa scooter	8725-26
2681	Indians in detention in Burma	8726
2682	Water supply in Imphal	8727
2683	Silk processing factory in Andhra Pradesh	8727-28
2684	Snap fasteners industries	8728-29
2685	Imports of newsprints	8729-30
2686	Manufacture of cheap radios	8730-31
2687	Leather industry in Madras	8731
2688	Allocation of tyres for trucks and buses	8732
2689	Salt factory in Madras	8732-33
2690	Credit Guarantee Scheme	8733
2691	India-China Friendship Association	8734
2692	Increase in tea prices	8734-35
2693	Building for Ministry of Defence and Army Headquarters in New Delhi	8735
2694	Output of jute goods	8735-36
2695	Future trading in jute	873
2696	Fertilizer Corporation's Managing Director's visit to U.A.R.	8736-37
2697	Sewing Machine Manufacturing Units	8737
2698	Glass syringes	8737-38
2699	Export promotion	8738
2700	Raids by Nagas	8738-39
2701	Export of Vanaspati	8739
2702	Enquiry into Newbould-Chikli Collieries accident	8739
2703	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme in Madras State	8740
2704	Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Madras State	8740
2705	Mughale-Azam	8741

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.....

8741-52

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of three adjournment motions given notice by Sarvashri Rajendra Singh, S.M. Banerjee and Tangamani and Raja Mahen-

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

COLUMNS

dra Pratap regarding the recent police firing on the Advaita Bastar resulting in the death of about 12 persons and injuries to several others after the Minister of Home Affairs made a statement on the subject.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

8752-53

Shri Indrajit Gupta called the attention of the Prime Minister to the despatch of 1600 Portuguese troops from Lisbon to Goa.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....

8753-55

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 414 dated the 22nd March, 1961 making certain alterations in Schedule VI of the Companies Act, 1956, under sub-section (3) of Section 641 of the said Act.
- (2) A copy of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Third Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 370 dated the 18th March, 1961, under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA.....

8755

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had passed the Orissa State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1961.

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA—LAID ON THE TABLE.....

8755

Secretary laid on the Table the Orissa Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

**PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO
BILL****COLUMNS
8755**

Secretary laid on the Table the Orissa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 27th March, 1961.

**REPORT OF PUBLIC AC-
COUNTS COMMITTEE—
PRESENTED.....****8755**

Thirty-fifth Report was presented.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED **COLUMN
8756**

Hundred and Thirtieth Report was presented.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.... **8756-8930**

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs concluded and the demands were voted in full.

**AGENDA FOR TUESDAY,
APRIL 4, 1961/CHAITRA 14,
1883(SAKA)—**

Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.